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*Ready to help Your Farm
grow better paying crops*

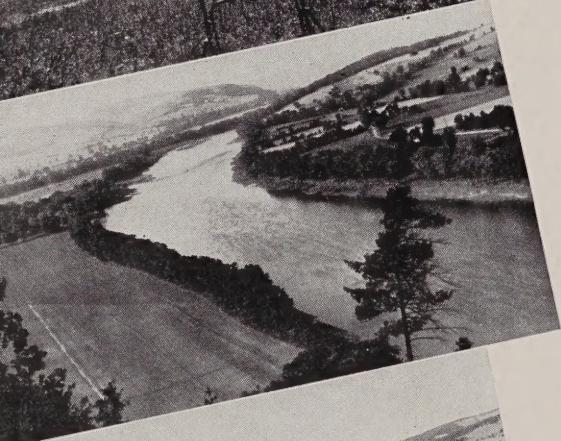
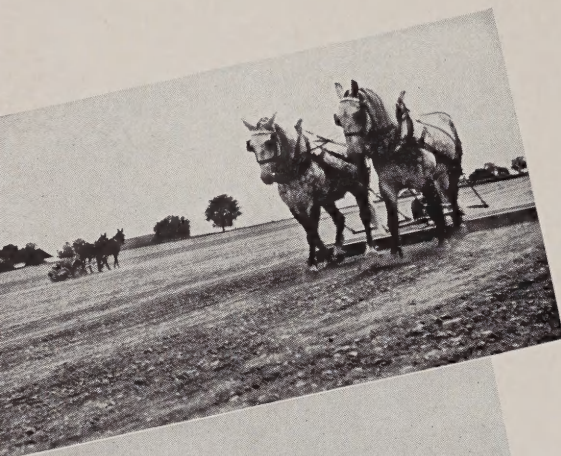


Hoffman's
Dependable
FARM SEEDS

SPRING 1941 43rd YEAR

WHEREVER YOU FARM

in Flat Country .. Rolling Ground ... River Bottom ... or Upland



It *does* make a difference where your farm is located. Soils can be so different. Seasons even more so. If your farm is hilly, you're concerned with crops that root well, that stand up in the wind. If you have bottom land, you may have to figure on excessive wetness. Questions, such as higher fertility, even acid soils, have to be reckoned with. Your own farm has its own problems, and you know that the character and type of seeds you plant, tied up with intelligent farming, will determine the crops you get.

One big step toward licking these problems is picking the right seed, to produce crops that will fill your barn. And that's exactly what Hoffman has been helping farmers do for 42 years. We've been piling up experience, supplying the right seed for farmers on flat land, on rolling land, on river bottom and upland. Effort has been confined to about a dozen States, learning the different seeds which do best on the hills of New York as compared to the hills of Pennsylvania or West Virginia and in their valleys, too. Trying and introducing emergency crops adapted to these various sections. Checking and rechecking actual results. All so that *you* may know which will do best in *your* locality, on *your* land.

It's natural that all this experience long ago taught us to think of seeds in terms of



crops. Dirt and weeds don't grow crops. That's why Hoffman Seeds are so clean. It doesn't pay you to plant seeds that don't come up to quality standards. That's why our catalog sometimes strongly recommends varieties that were hardly mentioned the year before. In other words, time is required to really PROVE a strain's merit. Results *you* get will determine whether or not you continue to buy seeds here. That's why we have devoted so much effort studying various growing conditions in different localities, so you can be sure of getting seed that will thrive on *your* farm.

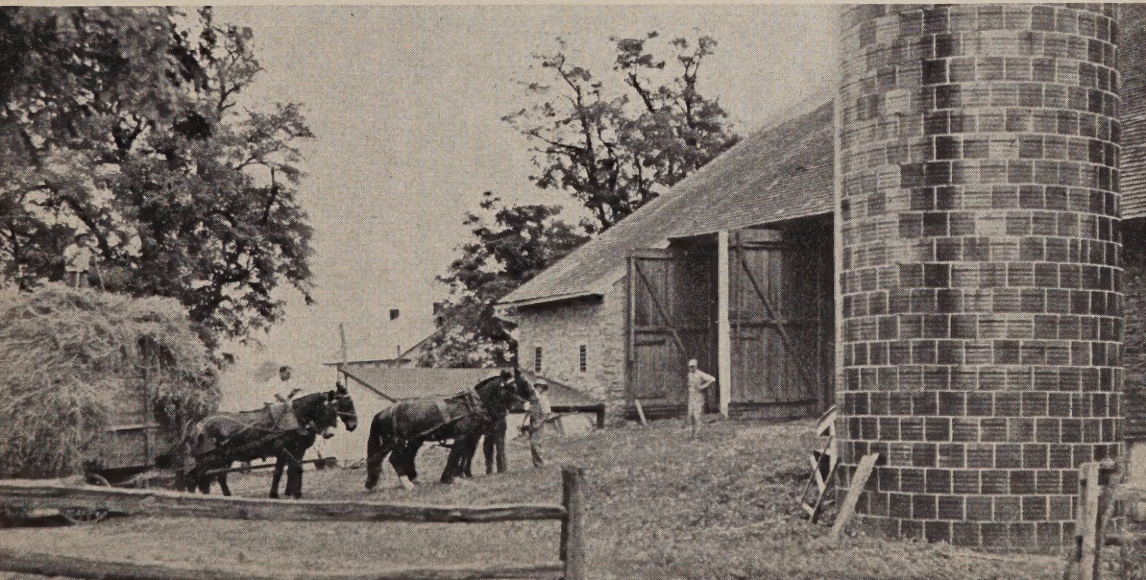
Not dirt and weeds—but plump, clean, healthy seeds! Not just seeds—but the crops that are locked up in them! And not just crops—but 42 years of experience that places the *right* seed and the *best* seed at your command. That's the kind of service Hoffman strives to extend to you.

Put Hoffman Seeds to work for you again this year!

***Let Hoffman
SEEDS
HELP FILL
YOUR BARN***

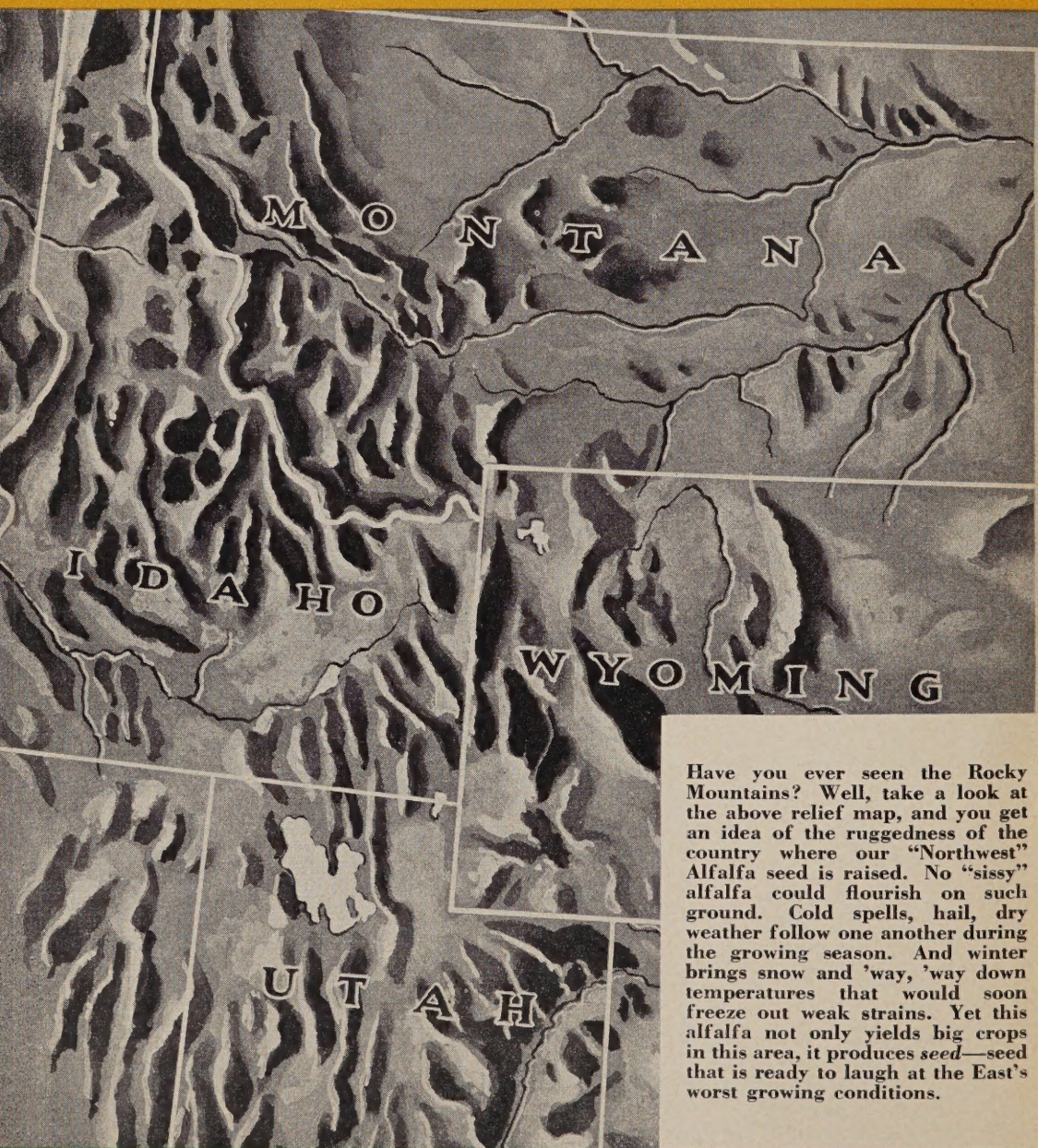
*42 Years' Experience
Your Protection*

**A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
LANDISVILLE (LANCASTER COUNTY), PA.**



Talk About HARDY Seed That Can Take All the Bad Weather We Have in the East and Northeast . . .

ONLY GOOD HARDY ALFALFA COULD LIVE IN THIS COLD NORTHWEST, LET ALONE PRODUCE SEED



Have you ever seen the Rocky Mountains? Well, take a look at the above relief map, and you get an idea of the ruggedness of the country where our "Northwest" Alfalfa seed is raised. No "sissy" alfalfa could flourish on such ground. Cold spells, hail, dry weather follow one another during the growing season. And winter brings snow and 'way, 'way down temperatures that would soon freeze out weak strains. Yet this alfalfa not only yields big crops in this area, it produces *seed*—seed that is ready to laugh at the East's worst growing conditions.

HOFFMAN'S ALFALFA SEED

Comes to You From the HEART of the ROCKY MOUNTAINS

Yes, right out of Utah, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming . . . where the earth sometimes stands right up on end and faces winter conditions even during the late summer. Mile-high acres like this don't pamper crops. They let only the hardest, most productive seed survive. That's where Hoffman's "Northwest" Alfalfa comes from! Could you ask for harder seed? Seed with more "weather resistance" grown right into it?

HERE IS *REAL* "NORTHWEST"

It's not just a name. Don't confuse it with bags of seed put out by unfair dealers and labeled "Northwest," even though they haven't been within hundreds of miles of it. Besides our word, Government tags showing the exact states of origin are sealed on each bag of seed. What a world of confidence that gives you when you begin to set the seed out.

You know you're planting the hardest, most prolific alfalfa. Strains that withstand the widest extremes of unfavorable weather conditions. You know that your stand will winter through frigid seasons that would kill off many other varieties. And by getting it from Hoffman, you know your seed is clean and sound—ready to repay you many times over for *your* care in picking the best alfalfa seed your money can buy.

And here is Willis Diehl looking over an 81-acre field of "Northwest" Alfalfa. Its third year, second cutting. His father, Bob Diehl, Carbon County, Pa., has several hundred acres of "Northwest"—for years the backbone of his big dairy program. Says Bob, "Hoffman Seeds always withstood our severe winters. You must have seed from a good source."



If You DON'T Seek the Lowest Price— If You DO Want a Good Crop and a Lasting Stand of ALFALFA . . .

“NORTHWEST” ALFALFA

(U. S. Verified Origin)

Here it is—the great Alfalfa that made its reputation in the Rockies and has made hosts of permanent friends in the East. This seed comes from the hardiest, best yielding strains produced either in Montana, Utah, Idaho, or other northwestern states. It's vigorous because it *has* to be. Real “Northwest”—and Government tags on each bag tell you exactly which state your seed comes from. Especially cleaned and tested, freed from noxious weeds, this is the seed that has been producing for 5, 7, even 9 years, and still making many full loads at every cutting. No wonder so many thousands of Eastern alfalfa men are putting their money into this Hoffman seed.

Some farmers even report that they have good pasturage left over after their third cutting. That's what you call a crop that warrants enthusiasm. And everywhere we hear new stories about its productiveness.

If you ask us which seed to sow, this is the alfalfa we recommend highest. The difference in price between this seed and so-called “Northwest” runs only a few cents per acre. And the difference in the cash value of the crops you get will repay you hundreds of times over. For remember, you'll be planting anywhere from 12 to 30 cuttings. The productiveness of such seed is the true measure of its value.

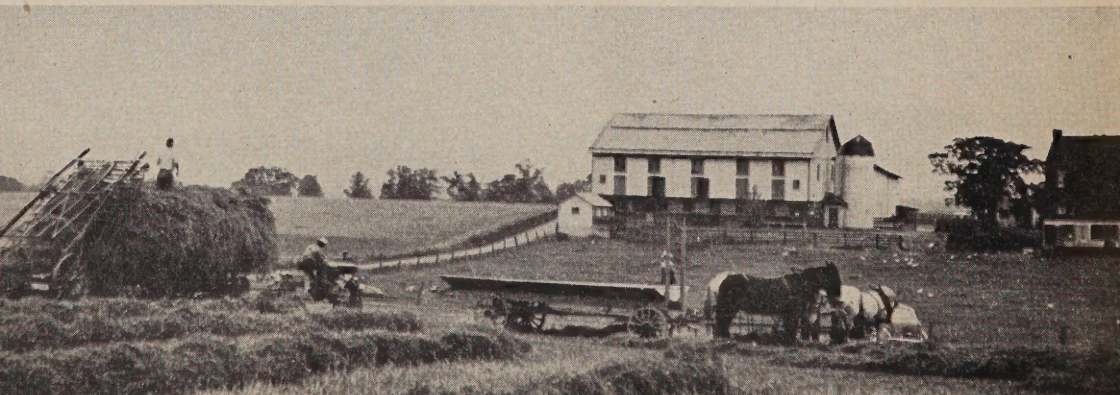
FERTILIZING ALFALFA

Alfalfa seeded in good soil where manure has been applied will get off to a better start if given 300 to 400 lbs. of superphosphate. An 0-14-6 formula is advisable where little manure has been applied recently. If the soil is not very rich, use a 2-12-6 or 4-16-4 complete fertilizer. After it has been mown one or more years, alfalfa usually profits from early spring top dressings of 300 lbs., or superphosphate, 0-14-6. Always remember, too, that a successful alfalfa stand needs lime—and plenty of it!

“I am sending you a picture of my Northwest alfalfa. I like it much better than my other alfalfa. This is second year.”—*Frank Burger, Cambridge Springs, Pa.*

“We were very much pleased with our ‘G’ Hybrid. The fodder was excellent. We never saw anything to equal it in quality or quantity. We had it planted on low ground where it stood in water for weeks this summer during cool weather, and still came through with a good yield.”—*J. Curtis Browell, Hopewell, Pa.*

Fine second-year alfalfa, making a good second crop . . . for Millard Barnhart, Lebanon County, Pa. He has found Hoffman's Northwest seed thoroughly dependable, during his many years' use of it.



... CHOOSE YOUR SEED FROM HOFFMAN'S PROVED-HARDY VARIETIES

"I have a very good stand of Grimm Alfalfa from your seed."—*Harry B. Davis, Chester, N. Y.*

SOIL-CONSERVING CROPS NEED FER- TILIZER, TOO

The fact that legumes obtain nitrogen from the air does not mean that they require no fertilizer. Legumes are vigorous growers, and draw heavily upon such minerals in the soil as phosphorus, potassium and calcium. They even remove more nitrogen and potash than do soil-depleting crops. To get good results, it is advisable to help legumes along by applying such fertilizers as superphosphate and potash. Whether for soil building or pay crops, the results will more than repay the small cost of the fertilizer.

PIGS IN ALFALFA MAKING HOGS OF THEMSELVES

Pure-bred Poland piggies grow into fine-type mature breeders on Elmer Musser's farm, near Landisville. One reason is the good alfalfa pasture that is always there for them year after year.

GENUINE "GRIMM" ALFALFA

"Grimm" is a leader among the hardy alfalfas that produce better crops and withstand wide weather extremes, especially in the North and at high altitudes. It "pulls through" winters that would kill other types. Crowns are set low and roots often branch out—and this protects the plants.

Our seed comes direct from the producing centers. When you get Hoffman's, you know you're getting the genuine "Grimm." It's U. S. Verified, and affirmed by the growers to be the true type.

You can depend on this seed if you have to combat severe weather conditions. Just make sure your soil is well prepared and properly limed.

CERTIFIED "GRIMM" ALFALFA

There are many grades of "Grimm" Alfalfa—and you can't distinguish them just by looking at the seed. You don't have to be an expert to know that this is good. Every bag of seed is packed, from field to you, under supervision of the State Department. It's sealed at the threshing machine, checked and resealed throughout all cleaning operations. Finally tagged and "Certified" on all details as your proof of what you're getting.



With dairy cattle, one factor always holds. The higher the production of the animal or herd, the lower the cost of production per hundred pounds of milk. Feed enough good alfalfa hay. . . . Grow enough of it on every acre. . . . Sow Hoffman's Quality Alfalfa Seed. . . . And you can depend on good production all around!

HOFFMAN'S "CANADIAN VARIEGATED" ALFALFA

This seed is from still further north. For half a century it has been grown successfully in Ontario, Canada. About equal to "Grimm" in hardiness and production. Worth trying if you have severe weather in your section. Price is moderate. And coming to you from Hoffman, it is clean seed, free of weeds. We don't sell any other kind.

KANSAS ALFALFA SEED (U. S. Verified Origin)

Customers have been getting extra good results from this seed, especially in Southeastern Pennsylvania and southward. Probably because Kansas plants *have* to be hardy, have to be able to withstand conditions that kill weaklings before they get to the seed-producing stage. This seed is genuine Kansas, Government tagged. Dependable. Thoroughly cleaned. We submit it on the basis of the good results reported by Hoffman customers.

AMOUNTS OF MOLASSES FOR GRASS SILAGE

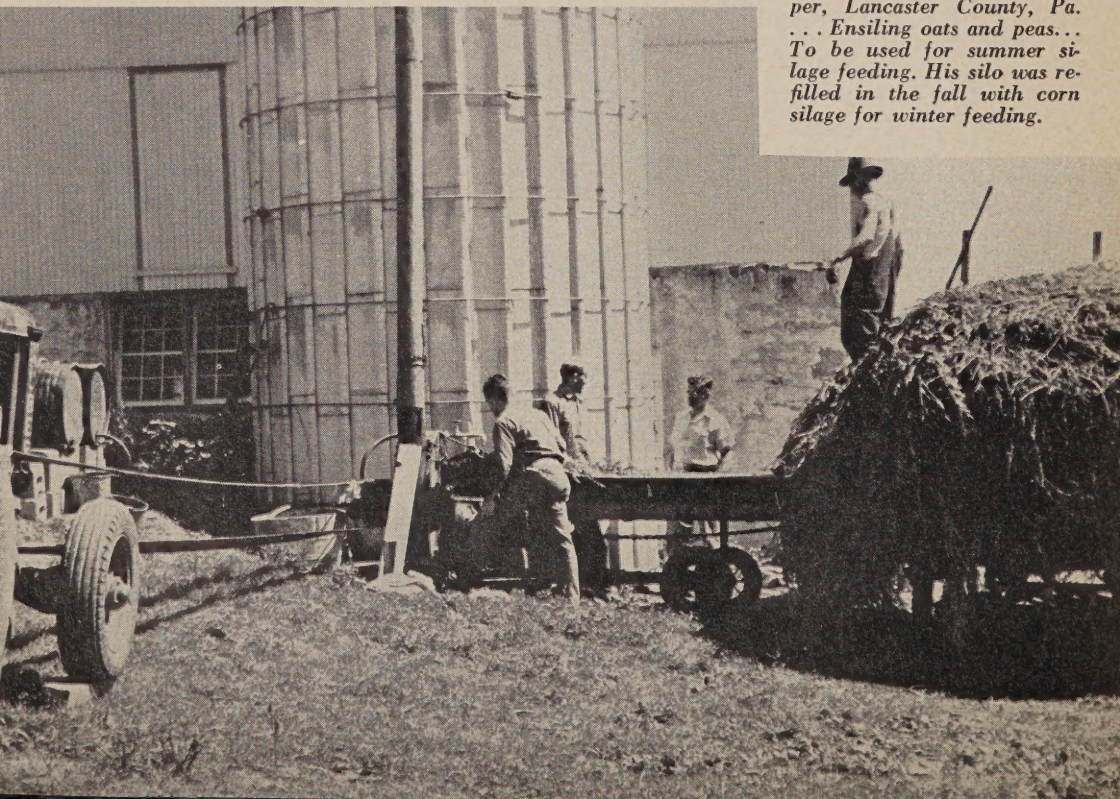
In using molasses as a preservative for grass silage the following amounts should be mixed with each ton of green weight. Grasses and small grains—40 lbs. Grass and clover (50-50)—60 lbs. Clover, alfalfa, or other legumes—80 lbs. To calculate gallonage, figure a gallon of molasses at 11¾ lbs.

"I used your seeds for many years, but there came a time when I felt I would have to buy cheaper seeds. . . . I did??? Before you are ready to ship this order, send me a reminder, and I will mail check."—B. B. Dickey, Somerset County, Pa.

Four tons alfalfa from an acre will remove about 168 lbs. of potash, and 130 lbs. of lime. It would require 336 lbs. of 50% muriate of potash annually to meet this potash demand, not to mention the amount required to replace that lost through leaching and soil erosion.

GRASS SILAGE

Grass silage is becoming more popular. Alfalfa is the most widely used form. 80 to 100 lbs. molasses per ton of green weight is added to make the silage more palatable, and give it better keeping quality. Scene below is on farm of Hartwell E. Roper, Lancaster County, Pa. . . . Ensiling oats and peas. . . To be used for summer silage feeding. His silo with corn silage for winter feeding.



**EXTRA
QUALITY**

CLOVER SEED

**CLEAN
HARDY
TESTED
SOUND**



Mighty important toward extra fine crops of clover hay is the right kind of seed. Here is the 1940 crop being harvested on Hoffman Homestead Farm, where QUALITY Seed has been "preached" and "practiced" for 42 years.

"I am thinking of sowing Sapling Clover with spring rye, perhaps some oats. As you know I always sow Hoffman Seeds, which have proven the best to be had these last 30 years."—C. A. Hyde, Washington County, Md.

What sort of a clover crop will your next one be? Sure as sunrise, your crop at hay-making time is going to depend a whole lot on the quality of the seed you sow now. Sow nothing but clean, tested clover seed, and you can be sure that you won't be growing a crop of weeds from it! Sow only seed that you *know* for sure has come from a section that produces only hardy plants—that makes for healthy, vigorous stands! If you believe a few pennies per acre is a reasonable price to pay for insurance for an extra good crop, you can rely with confidence on these Hoffman strains—and get the kind of crop you want!

"EXTRA" RED CLOVER (Native U. S. Verified Seed)

We're especially happy to be able to offer you this year's Red Clover seed. Because it is available at prices lower than you could get cheap seed for in the past. And its quality is right up to the very top of the crop—the same U. S. Verified seed which farmers have been sending in so many good reports about, such as, for instance, 21 tons of hay from three-fourth bushel of seed . . . 52 tons off 18 acres. . . It carries a Government tag, telling you where it was grown, and that means you have no guesswork as to whether it will succeed in your section. Hoffman's have taken care of the all-important "source" feature for you.

Naturally, it costs a little more to get such seed for you, and really clean it clean—the Hoffman way. So that you can be sure of a clover crop, instead of a weed crop. But that's surely the right kind of seed for you to plant—the seed that will make you the best crop!

For northern or high-altitude sections, you're safe in depending on Hoffman's "EXTRA" hardy, native strain.

One thing we can't emphasize too much right now. It's never paid to plant "cheap" red clover. At our prices today, it won't even pay to think about other so-called "bargain" seed. Results from top-quality seed always pay best!

ALSIKE CLOVER

Here's a very hardy clover. Produces well on soils that are colder and wetter. It withstands acidity well, and does well on lands which won't support other clovers. The seed is small and goes far, helping make a lower-cost planting. That's why so many farmers like to mix alsike with red clover at the rate of two or three parts of red to one of alsike.

Hoffman's "Extra" Quality Alsike seed is very well cleaned. Represents the very cream of the crop—strictly fine seeds. . . . Most Hoffman patrons demand "Extra" seed. It pays them! Sometimes we can offer "Economy" Alsike which may contain a little White Dutch, Timothy or other crop seed yet carries only a low content of weed seed.

MAMMOTH (SAPLING) CLOVER

Much like Red Clover, except that it grows taller and coarser. It also ripens later and roots deeper, but you can always count on its producing a quantity of hay. "It can't be beat for yield," says one user. The enthusiasm of some farmers can be explained by the fact that even though it gives only one crop, with perhaps less pasture after cutting, it will often thrive on poorer soils, and withstand drought to an exceptional degree.

"WHITE DUTCH"—THE OLD-FASHIONED PASTURE CLOVER

Very scarce this year. Consult price list to see if it is available. A spreading variety, it withstands trampling, is rich in protein. Frequently used with blue grass, because of its value as a nitrogen producer. Good nectar producer for bees.

WILD WHITE CLOVER (KENTISH)

This perennial clover, produced on old pastures in Kent, England, will be available this year only if listed on our price sheet. Supply is extremely short.

TWO GOOD SEED COMBINATIONS

This is a very popular mixture made up of two ideal partners, "Alsike" and "Timothy," well suited to each other. They both thrive on low ground, not suited to many other grasses. And ripen together to make very desirable hay.

Alsike content usually runs 20 per cent or better. The whole mixture consists of plump, full-bodied seed, sound in germination and free from foul weeds and contamination. The price saves you money, yet the seed gives you every assurance of a good crop. No comparison with run-of-the-mill cheap seed which sells cheap because it's dirty, and often of doubtful growth. . . . No question about it—quality seed pays! And you can depend on Hoffman for quality seed. . . . Our 42-year record must be maintained!

"After using your seed for 5 years, I find that under the droughts and excess winters they have shown the best germination and given the best crops of any seed I've ever used. I advise every person buying seed to insist on Hoffman's, the best at the lowest prices." — *Eugene Campbell, Morris, Pa.*

"I sowed your Sweet Clover in oats, 20th of April. It made a lot of stuff to plow under the beginning of September. Then I sowed it to barley and alfalfa and have a good set." — *Jacob Smith, Lancaster, Pa.*

"This year I only planted Hybrid Corn. I feel sure open-pollinated corn would have been an entire failure. The Hybrid has a large root system. It husks very easy. It has large broad leaves to the ground." — *Rush Wagoner, Fulton Co., Pa.*

ALSIKE and TIMOTHY MIXED

20% or More of
Alsike Clover

Up in Bradford County, Pa.—near the New York State line—was this fine example of the good that comes from sowing Hoffman Quality Timothy Seed. Farm of Charles Chaffee.



FERTILIZING TIMOTHY

Top dressing timothy in early spring with about 100 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda, ammonium sulphate, or similar material will greatly increase your hay crop. The addition of an equal amount of superphosphate may yield an even greater increase.

For dairy-feeding purposes early cutting of mixed stands of clover and timothy is advisable. What gains in tonnage are made by longer-standing plants are often offset by lowering the protein value and quality of the hay.

FOR HEAVY HAY CROPS

TIMOTHY SEED

Hoffman's "Farmers' Choice"

Timothy is such an old familiar crop that it encourages the mistake of assuming that timothy is timothy regardless where the seed comes from. This isn't true. There's good timothy and bad timothy, and Hoffman's "Farmers' Choice" is truly top-notch seed! For over 30 years tests have proven it to run around 99¾ per cent pure. It's the cleanest, plumpest, most vigorous seed of the crop. The best proof is shown in the crops that Hoffman customers cut from it year after year. Yet the Hoffman price compares with ordinary timothy, the slight premium for superior cleaning and sound germination paying heavy dividends in terms of more hay per acre!

Economical as its name—but outstanding in its performance. As a combination, it is ideal for hay, pasture, or general soil improvement. You save money because the seed is made up mostly from lots of mixed clovers and timothy produced in this mixed condition. Hence the lower cost of the seed. Proportions may vary slightly at times, with perhaps a little alfalfa, or even other crop seeds, present. But all lots are mixed thoroughly, and checked for freedom from weeds. Enthusiastic reports come in from all over. "Couldn't have been better." "I got 16 loads of fine hay from 8 acres in a dry summer," reports John Dinius, Selinsgrove, Pa. It has become a standard every-year purchase on many Eastern farms. Certainly has gained a lot of warm friends!

ECONOMICAL MIXTURE

$\frac{1}{2}$ Red Clover

$\frac{1}{4}$ Alsike

$\frac{1}{4}$ Timothy

SWEET CLOVERS

Thrive on Ground too Poor for the Other Clovers

If you have some sections of poor land you want to put to work and improve at the same time, Sweet Clover can do the job for you. It thrives even on poor soils, provides high protein pasture during the first half or more of the summer, and is one of the best crops to plow under to add nitrogen and organic matter to the soil. One popular method is to sow in cornfields at last cultivation. You get pasture the following summer, and can then plow under for wheat.

Cattle pasture is best the second year. Cows should be grazed when it's about 6 to 10 inches high, depending on soil, size of herd, and acreage. Sometimes carries three cows per acre from May to midsummer. Keep growth down to a foot, give cows plenty of water and some dry roughage, and fence them in until they acquire a taste for it. Prized as fine bee pasture.

The hay has about same feeding value as alfalfa of same quality, but is less desirable and more difficult to cure. Sweet Clover grows almost anywhere on soils not sour. Needs lime.

Be SURE to INOCULATE seed for improving soil. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. per acre.

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

This fine soil builder lasts two years. Planted in the spring, it makes good growth by fall. Will reseed itself if left stand. Most popular variety in the East by far. Makes coarse hay.

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER

Like the white blossom, it is a biennial. Grows smaller tops—2 to 3 feet the first year, 4 to 5 the second. Stems are finer, thus preferred for hay or pasture.

GRUNDY COUNTY SWEET CLOVER

An early dwarf strain of the biennial white variety, maturing two weeks earlier. Finer stems, better hay, more palatable feed, but not as much top growth for turning under.



Dairy cows enjoying good pasture on a growth of young sweet clover.

“From the Sweet Clover seed I bought last spring, I got a number one stand. It is thick as hair on a dog’s back and looks good in December.”—*M. L. Ressler, Blairsville, Pa.*

“Last spring you sold me some Hybrid seed corn. The results are so good that I now ask you to reserve 4 bushels of the same for next spring planting.”—*Capt. Henry Williams, Washington, D. C.*



Great New Pasture Clover

LADINO CLOVER

"I like Funk 'G 55' better than open-pollinated corn because it stands up better, husks better, and yields better on our farm."—*Daniel H. Green, Ashland, Schuylkill Co., Pa.*

Towing or pulling machinery not equipped with tongues behind a tractor may be done with a small log chain which has been run through a gas pipe. The pipe prevents the machine from running into the tractor when going down hill.

NEW CROPS—NEW METHODS OF HARVESTING AT HILL GIRT FARM

Hill Girt Farm, Delaware County, Pa., has for several years used a grass mixture containing Ladino clover. They have made as many as 5 cuttings in one season. With an average of over 5 tons per acre, on fields of over 20 acres. This has been dried and baled ready for green feeding. . . . Notice their special windrow attachment to the mower—it eliminates raking after cutting!

"Milk flows where Ladino grows"—five little words which tell the whole story why dairy farmers are so enthusiastic over this new Ladino Clover. Farmers tell us that milk and fat averages climb while feed bills go down. Authorities cite its superiority . . . compared with five other clover types, "it led by a wide margin in yield and ability to survive" . . . "May well replace Dutch . . ." "Its ability to grow and produce heavily . . . year after year, especially in moist soil, makes it extremely valuable," "Produces tremendous amount of valuable feed from relatively small acreage."

And to top it off, Ladino is as rich in feed value as alfalfa, but *not* subject to its diseases! Since it spreads by runners, it's often used to crowd out unwanted weeds and grasses, to renew old pastures and alfalfa fields that have gotten thin with age. Yet roots are shallow enough to permit plowing up when desired.

Ladino is a kind of white clover, taller growing than other strains, and making excellent hay. Needs moisture, especially for starting, but succeeds on soils too moist for alfalfa.

Should be grown to a fair height before pasturing. Makes quickest growth when pastured down to six inches and then let grow to about a foot. You can expect several growths a season when moisture is favorable. Usually sown mixed with other grasses, about 3 or 4 pounds per acre.

Don't leave hungry cattle on it too long to avoid bloating—a danger lessened when mixed with other grasses. Many users recommend alternate pasturage. Sudan grass for morning, Ladino for afternoon, alfalfa for rest of day and night. Others prefer alternate acreage, using one section at a time while permitting others to recover for their turn. If you've never before tried this great clover, start a field of it this year.



WHY INOCULATE YOUR LEGUME SEED?

Look at the plants being held in either hand of the man on the right. The small, run-of-the-mill plants were from seed not inoculated. The big, healthy plants with deep, nodule-studded roots are from the *same seed INOCULATED!*

Effects of inoculant on alfalfa show gains of one-half ton per acre repeatedly. One investment of 15 cents in inoculant produced 1,680 more pounds of alfalfa in a single cutting. Soy beans have gained up to a ton per acre, Red Clover up to 460 pounds.

And that's only *half* the answer why it pays to inoculate legumes. When you inoculate, legumes don't just rob nitrogen from the soil. Instead, colonies of bacteria form sacs on the roots, draw nitrogen *from the air* and deposit it in your soil. It's been calculated that for every 1½ pounds of nitrogen robbed from the soil by uninoculated seed, inoculated seed puts 3 pounds of nitrogen INTO your soil, and the value of equivalent fertilizer INTO your pocket. Subsequent crops of wheat, oats and corn benefit from this added fertility.

Who Wouldn't Invest 10c to Get Back \$20.00

There are plenty of facts to prove that these high returns are facts. Figure it out. It costs only 10 to 20 cents to treat enough legume seeds for an acre with Hoffman's Inoculant. These plants grow quicker, mature sooner, give you better crops *and enrich your soil with nitrogen* to benefit your next crop. Conservative estimate—a profit of \$20 to \$30



It is easy to apply Hoffman's Inoculant to your seed. Full directions go with each can.



**HERE'S YOUR
ANSWER!**

per acre on each acre of inoculated seeds.

The experience of Mr. N. S. Ryder, New Cumberland, Pa., shows what happens to inoculated seed. When he planted, he inoculated all his Soy Beans except one drill full of seed. The difference in those two places in the same field was so plain that even his skeptical neighbors were satisfied it paid.

Be Sure You Get the Right Hoffman Inoculant

All legume plants should be treated with Hoffman's Inoculant—but each variety calls for a different type of inoculant. Red Clover, Alfalfa, Soy Beans, Sweet Clover, Alsike, Vetch, Canada Peas, Cow Peas, Korean Lespedeza—special studies have been made to select the best type of inoculant for each.

Hoffman's Inoculant is GUARANTEED to be a pure, live, fresh culture, and to produce nitrogen-fixing nodules. Endorsed by Government authorities. In humus form, easy to apply. One man can inoculate several bushels of seed in 30 minutes, just before planting. Be sure to include Hoffman's Inoculant in your seed order. Don't forget to indicate the types of seed you want to treat. Comes in ½ to 5-bushel sizes, priced 25 cents and up.

See Prices on Price Sheet



SEED OATS

Selected to give you top yields

Given the right land and sound farming, it's the seed that determines your crops. And the crops you get with Hoffman Seed oats determine your confidence in us. That's why we are so careful in studying the seed crops before selecting our seed for you. Here are your oats for 1941. Good, sound, tested seed—and from heavy crops. In some cases costing a few pennies more, but it's seed that will give you the kind of crops that pay.

Details on Following Pages

HOFFMAN SEEDS PAY—Sow Them and They'll PROVE it



“VICTORY” OATS

(Certified)

MORE FRIENDS EVERY YEAR

If we can judge by the way our friends have gone after “Victory” Oats in past years, we say—“Order your ‘Victory’ seed *now*—before we are short.” There’s no keeping down a heavy yielder like this. Once it starts to make friends, it holds fast to them and acquires new ones at the same time.

No need to wonder why, if you’ve seen Hoffman’s “Victory” produce on your own land. You can depend on it even when the weather is bad. It comes through with big, full crops even when your neighbors hardly get enough to pay for threshing.

STANDS UP . . . MAKES MORE BUSHELS

Take a look at a field of this oats, and you’ll see how stiff and heavy the straw is. That’s why it pulls through wind and rain with so little damage. And that’s not all, by a long shot. Not only is the straw long and stiff, but it heads out well, with large, heavy kernels, thin hulled and high in feeding value. That tells its story in yield gains when you measure the crop coming out of the threshers. Reports of 90 bushels per acre aren’t at all unusual, while plenty of letters tell us of 80 to 90-bushel yields per acre—and of GAINS of 20 bushels or more where Hoffman’s “Victory” seed was sown.

But nothing speaks like results. Listen to what some customers say about “Victory.” From Amos E. Pflugh, Beaver Falls, Pa.—“Produced 93 bushels per acre. A very unusual yield for this locality.” From J. B. McClelland, Canonsburg, Pa.—“83½ bushels an acre . . . rather unusual when one considers the very dry weather prevalent in the midst of the growing season.” J. W. Cannon, Milford, Del., exclaims, “The yield, and their ability to take a licking under abnormal weather conditions, is an outstanding feature.”

And records like these are not a fortunate yield from one-year good seed. Five years ago A. R. Shaffer, Brookville, Pa., was getting 101 bushels per acre, and Mrs. Dorothy Allison,

Tall straw . . . standing up straight . . . carrying a heavy load of grain . . . certainly a paying crop for owner Jostmeier, of Monroe County, New York.

“I got your Shadeland Victory oats and it yielded 85 bushels per acre this year.”—Harry D. Woods, Cassadaga, N. Y.

“Your ‘G 100’ corn is the right kind to plant. Never before such a good crop for the kind of weather we had.”—John Doucher, Bucks County, Pa.

"The Funk 'G' Hybrid Corn looks very fine."—*Leslie M. Thornall, Middlesex Co., N. J.*

"VICTORY" OATS (Continued)

Waddington, N. Y., was talking about a 900-bushel yield from her fields when neighbors were lamenting a poor year. We hear from so many different farmers every year about their good "Victory" Oats that we are convinced no farmer in this section can afford to overlook these oats in planning his crops.

Our seed this year is plump and white and full of good health. You'll like it on sight, and be more than satisfied with the yield. Try planting it in competition with any other oats you like. See if "Victory" doesn't live up to its name.

"SHADELAND MARKTON" OATS

Remarkably Smut-resistant

"Take my order for 2½ bushels 'G 63'—I had a yield of 200 bushels ear corn to the acre this year, and am sure you will have many orders from our section."—*David Lenker, Dalmatia, Pa.*

Any farmer who's planted "Shadeland Markton" and discovered how fine it comes through when other oats are badly damaged by smut, appreciates what we mean when we say "Markton" has a reputation for being smut-resistant. And more than that. Describing one 10-acre planting, J. P. Reardon, Winchester, Va., says, "635 bushels of as fine oats as I ever saw . . . in spite of the fact that this community suffered with a rather severe drought." And as to its being a heavy yielder, one 10-year average placed it 11 per cent higher in yield than Swedish Oats growing alongside. Grains are long, kernels yellowish-white with thin hulls. Erect stalks, medium height. Mid-season ripener.

"CERESAN" RAISED OATS YIELD 18%

"Farm located at Doe Run Station (Chester County, Pa.). Bought 15 bushels Shadeland Victory oats. Planted them on 5 acres, the yield was 70 bushels per acre."—*W. C. Henley.*

It's proven by test. Ceresan increases oats yield even when seed is not smutty. In a 3-year period involving over 65 separate tests, oats averaged 18 per cent yield increases with treated seed as against untreated seed. Useful with *all* grains. See page 45.



(At Left) What a satisfaction to get your hands in among a fine crop of heavy oats! Here is seed that will go a long way to help you enjoy such an experience this summer!

"PATTERSON" OATS

Since we first offered "Patterson"—after its development at Penn State—it has been very successfully tried throughout the state. And now we find many farmers won't grow any other kind. Some experimental plantings back up their opinion by showing it to be a yield leader. One 14-year test placed it first with an average of 63.9 bushels per acre. This oats is a mid-season ripener. Straw is tall and stiff. Grain is light yellow, and though not extra heavy it is almost all inside kernel. If you want a reliable oats, pick this and count on us for really good seed.

"SHADELAND ECLIPSE" OATS (Certified)

There's 25 years of performance behind this oats—big crops, often over 90 bushels per acre. Exactly what you want if you like "side-type" oats. It grows vigorously, matures early, grows large heads that fill out evenly. Stands up well. Straw is stiff and of good length. This year's seed is heavy, plump, thin-hulled, free from any great admixture of other oats. Very clean. Order at once; supply extremely limited.

SILVER MINE TYPE OATS

For those who want planting oats at a little above the cost of feed oats. Fine for feeding in the sheaf, or grown with Canada Peas for early green feed. Branching type, medium early, clean, sound, free from weeds. Strong growth.

Here are some tips on keeping hens comfortable during hot weather:

1. Sprinkle the litter with cool water.
2. Remove the windows from the south wall and open up as many air vents as possible on the back wall.
3. Give the roof a coat of white paint. Dark hues absorb heat while light colors reflect it.
4. Provide more roosts if there is any possibility of crowding.
5. Keep a constant check on the water supply. A few hours without water may cause all sorts of trouble.

"I had very good success with your Ceresan last year. Your Shadeland oats did better for me than my other oats."—*John W. Helmuth, Beach City, Ohio.*

"Had a splendid yield of Swedish Select oats. 68 bushels per acre."—*Raymond M. Jackson, Cochranville, Pa.*

"Here is my order for 'G 7' round grains. The corn I got from you last spring yielded better than any corn I ever planted. I got twice as much corn from the same piece with the 'G 7' than I ever got with our own corn."—*Harold Shaffer, Boswell, Pa.*

WARM WATER FOR COWS

"Every time I eat dry crackers I am reminded of how much a cow on dry alfalfa needs frequent drinks," said Elmer Wheeler of Indiana Co. So he put more drinking cups in his dairy barn, so his cows could drink as often as they pleased. Then he piped warmed water from his basement to the barn. He said he knows it takes feed to warm cold water, and that a cow will drink a larger amount if the chill is removed.



DID YOU KNOW THESE FACTS ABOUT HOFFMAN?

Hoffman's was the first strictly farm seed business in Pennsylvania.

Our new seed-corn drying installation is one of the most modern in the country.

Hoffman established the Bag - Free, Freight - Paid price system which has saved farmers thousands of dollars.

Among the seeds which Hoffman was first to introduce to Eastern farmers are Funk's "G" Hybrid Corn, "Northwest" Alfalfa, "Leap's Prolific" Wheat, "Lancaster County Sure Crop" Corn.

Hoffman's have been conducting extensive tests on Beetle - Resistant Hybrid Corn. You may read about this research program on page 31.

Hoffman's is the only seed firm to conduct such extensive tests on Hybrid Corn over a wide area in the East for the past five years.

Here at Hoffman's we constantly conduct germination tests, operate our own seed cleaners, to make sure you get full value in seeds.

SWEDISH SELECT TYPE OATS

Judging by the years of popularity behind this oats, we might call it one of the most popular varieties with our customers. Not hard to understand, either. It's dependable. It's early. It grows a stiff straw that prevents lodging. And it grows a good root system, one fact which alone helps pull it through many tough weather periods which devastate other oats. Swedish Select Type is grown successfully in almost every section. It's a branching, or tree-type, oats. Produces well, too. Walter Bewley, Embreeville, Pa., reports: "Sowed 10½ bushels your Swedish Select Oats on 6 acres. Harvested 420 bushels nice oats, by measure. It would be still more bushels by weight." Our seed is clean and plump. You can't go wrong on this oats.



CANADA PEAS for EARLY GREEN FEED

A fine early green feed and rich hay. Canada Peas make splendid pasturage for cattle, sheep and hogs. Palatable, stock take to it so eagerly you must feed gradually at first to prevent bloating. Very nutritious, high in protein content. Plant it very early in the spring. You'll find growth is rapid, giving you a green feed almost before others are fairly started. Canada Peas make a good partnership with oats, much favored by many farmers. The combination is even more palatable than the peas alone, and the oats help support the vines. When combining the two, use 1¼ bushels of each per acre. First drill the peas 3 to 3½ inches deep. Then drill oats 1½ to 2 inches deep. Let grow about one foot high before pasturing. If you want to avoid trampling by stock, you can mow Canada Peas and feed it green or made into hay. Cut when oats are fairly green and peas have begun to form pods. A new growth will then appear to give you a later crop of feed or pasture. For hog raising, see page 49.

Hoffman's



Put Loafing Acres to Work with **HOFFMAN'S "PERMANENT HAY AND PASTURE MIXTURE"**

Perhaps it's a section too small or rocky to farm. Perhaps it's too steep or wet to cultivate successfully. But whatever shape, there's no reason for letting sections of your farm lie idle, when they might be working for you. Idle land costs money, and, if there's much of it, can eat up the returns produced by other parts of your farm.

Many farmers in the East have been turning such idle land to profit by planting it with Hoffman's "Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixture." Not only have they salvaged land from weeds and erosion, they've used it to raise the total income of their farm.

All idle acres aren't loafing for the same reason. Consequently, we've developed two different mixtures of selected pasture grasses to help you produce good pasture. One is the Highland Mixture for well-drained hilly land. The other is the Lowland Mixture for low wet land and meadows. Both are carefully made up of selected grasses, blended in proper proportions. They may contain Blue Grasses, Herds Grass or Red Top, Orchard Grass, some Timothy and the right proportion of Clovers, certain of the Fescues or Rye Grasses. They are blended under the direction of authorities and are the result of the studies of performance on many farms. Plant either in spring or fall—about one bushel (32 pounds) per acre. Be sure to indicate which type mix you want.

This method to dry up consistent milkers should start about nine weeks before calving time. Cow should be put on a low protein ration and on low protein hay such as timothy—and the milking stopped. It may be necessary to remove the milk partly for one milking, but the only other requirement is to stop milking. After that, the cow should be put on a fitting ration of about 12% protein, to build up her body and establish the necessary fat surplus.

"I am more than pleased with the seeds I got from you. The corn, the grass seed, the Sudan grass, and the soy beans are just about all anyone could wish for."—Rodger J. Curtin, Atco, N. J.

"I wish you could see my stand of Funk 'C' Hybrid corn."—Elwood H. Wetzel, Monroe County, Pa.

HOME-MADE PASTURE HARROW

The use of a flexible harrow on pastures during the grazing season will scatter cattle droppings to benefit large areas rather than harm small patches. An excellent home-made affair for this purpose may be made from discarded automobile rims wired or chained together loosely in the form of a square.

"If you are shipping the same high-grade seeds you did several years ago, samples are not needed, as I always found your seeds very satisfactory in all respects, and never used anything better."—*Fred Lawrence, High Falls, N. Y.*

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Most widely used of all grasses over tremendous area. Perhaps the hardiest of perennial grasses, growing in most Eastern sections. Prefers sweet soil for top results, and responds quickly to applications of phosphate and lime. Spreads by running rootlets. Rarely exceeds two feet, low growing compared to some. Sow 30 to 35 pounds per acre.

A slow grower, therefore best sown with other quicker growing seeds. These take hold and are then replaced by the Kentucky Blue to form a tough, permanent sod. Fine on sharp slopes and for Pennsylvania's limestone valleys. Tops in grazing qualities and nutritive value.

"My Funk 'G' Hybrid Corn is wonderful. Dark green stalks. Straight as an arrow. Two ears to each stalk."—*Dr. R. H. Merkel, Pottstown, Pa.*

CANADA BLUE

Not like Kentucky Blue. Shorter, coarser, faster growing, good on poor or rocky soil where Kentucky won't grow. Makes somewhat less feed.

RED TOP

A very useful perennial grass, with a creeping habit of growth. Four main uses—(1) as wet or sour land crop, (2) for pasture mixtures under humid conditions, especially on soils other than limestone, (3) as soil binder to combat erosion, (4) for hay mixtures. Red Top grows on lime-starved soils that won't support other grasses. Vigorous, drought-resisting, it makes a coarse, loose turf. Matures about same time as Timothy. One of the best wet-land grasses. Ranks second only to blue grass in wideness of use in the North and East.

GULLY CONTROL

One cheap and handy method of checking gullies is to use burlap bags filled with soil—pegged end to end across the gully. Another method is to fill gullies with bundles of corn fodder. This checks flow of water and accumulates silt—conserving your top soil. Sowing some inexpensive quick-starting Rye Grass will often help start a sod.

CRESTED WHEAT GRASS

A long-lived, leafy, perennial bunch-grass; very drought-resistant. Withstands extreme cold. Early, long-season pasture. Grows 24 to 30 inches high. Drill 12 to 16 lbs. per acre—broadcast 20 to 25 lbs.

NEW LIFE TO OLD PASTURES

When weeds, moss and ferns begin to take over old pastures a good sod can be restored without tillage and reseeding. Apply a top dressing of limestone, phosphate and a little manure. In a surprisingly short time the good pasture grasses and clover will recover and thicken into a good sod and useless plants crowded out.



ORCHARD GRASS

A very hardy, tall, leafy grass, popular for pasturing. Grows most anywhere, all types of soil. Very early and lasts late. For hay, sow heavier and cut just as it blooms for best quality and yield. Hay quality also is improved when sown along with Tall Meadow Oat Grass and Meadow Fescue. For pasture mixtures, always mix in liberal proportions. Hardiness, lasting qualities, wide adaptability, account for its popularity.

SMOOTH BROME GRASS

Although widely used in the West for years, this grass is not too well known in the East. In Michigan it is much used with Alfalfa to eliminate seeding of summer Annuals, especially during the heat and drought of July and August. This use is spreading, with milk and butter fat records proving its value. The Brome-Alfalfa mixture seems more productive and enduring than straight Alfalfa. (Write to Agricultural Experimental Station, East Lansing, Mich., for Bulletin No. 159, "A Mixture of Alfalfa and Smooth Brome Grass for Pasture.")

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS

This is a great grass for poor, but well-drained, soils, especially when sandy or gravelly. Very hardy, perennial, highly nutritious. For pasture or hay. Pasture is ready early in spring and lasts late into fall. Hay yield is heavy when cut about blossom time. Tall, fast growing. Deep rooted, cold and drought resister. Up to 60 inches high, in tufts. Good with Red Clover, Alsike and Orchard Grass. Sow 2 to 3 bushels per acre, 14 lbs. in bushel.

LAST YEAR'S CORN HARD HIT BY BUGS AND INSECTS

The long, cold, wet spring of 1940 helped worms and insects do great damage to newly planted corn. Wireworms, corn maggots, cut worms and corn beetles were in their glory. They attacked the grains just as they were germinating, or destroyed the new sprouts when they would show up.

Farmers who plowed the fall before, or quite early last spring, had the least trouble. Because preparing corn ground 'way ahead of planting time is best way to help overcome serious attacks by these pests. . . . Most of the 1940 damage was caused by the corn maggot. It lives in the soil, but under normal weather conditions, does very little damage. It is small, yellowish-white. Burrows from the soil into newly planted corn, destroying the germ. Even slows up and dwarfs many plants that do get a start. . . . The corn maggot is soil-borne. Seed never carries it.

The real reason for many poor corn stands in 1940 was this great army of pests. . . . The kind of seed used made no difference to them!

"The 'G' Hybrid grew well and made fine ensilage. It was very well eared and stood up very well while my other corn lodged badly in a hard windstorm. Poor corn year here. Cold and wet."—*K. G. Shelley, Forksville, Pa.*

Smooth Brome Grass thickened while blue stem grasses were thinned by drought. A thin spot in the pasture field was plowed up and seeded to brome in 1938. In June, 1939, a heavy hay crop was taken from it. . . . Perhaps the most widely used plan is to sow brome with alfalfa.

ELECTRIC FENCES

Although not recommended for all-around use, electric fences are very inexpensive, effective, and useful for enclosing small pastures, for cross fences, or for temporary pastures. Much easier to erect than solid, permanent fences, they are perfectly safe as long as right type of controller is used.

BETTER PASTURES THROUGH WEED CONTROL

If pastures are mowed once or twice a year when weeds have reached full-bloom stage, weeds will be prevented from going to seed. As a result, weeds will gradually be eradicated and the grass stand thickened.

"Order for 'G 55'—I ordered the above corn this season and it has done wonders considering the ground it was planted on and the growing season."—C. O. Amos, Washington, W. Va.

"STRIP-FARMING"— "SAVE-THE-SOIL"

Although not new in some areas, the practice of checking soil erosion is certainly taking hold in many sections. And why shouldn't it? When a man pays good hard-earned cash for his farm—why let the valuable part of it—his good top-soil—wash away to profit a neighbor, or be lost entirely?

Thousands of acres are being reclaimed every year. . . . Let 1941 be the year your loss of this kind shall stop! Determine right now to consult your State or Federal Department representative. He will gladly help you overcome this great evil of erosion!

MEADOW FESCUE

Often called English Blue. It grows almost anywhere, but best in low, damp locations. Is hardy, early, 2 to 3 feet high. Stands dry or freezing weather. Forty pounds per acre.

REED'S CANARY GRASS

A great help in converting swampy ground into worth-while pasture, often with hay crop besides. Not for acid soil, however. Has been successful on uplands, too. Perennial, stems spread underground to form tough sod. Lasts years, but easily turned with deep plowing. Sow spring, fall, or early summer. Much pasturage once established, and is best if kept closely grazed until fall. Can be mixed. Where limited pasturing is established, two cuttings a year are possible. Leaves are broad, smooth, light green.

BIRD GRASS (POA TRIVIALIS)

One of the most valuable pasture grasses of Northern Europe, gaining popularity here in North where it remains green all summer. Best on cool, moist soils, in shady places. Spreads by creeping surface branches, not underground stems. Dormant in South by mid-summer, except in shady places, active again in fall. Best results when combined with other grasses.

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

Many old pastures can be kept by adding lime and fertilizer. Make a lime analysis, and apply the needed lime. If no analysis is made, apply maybe a ton of ground limestone per acre. Any time, but preferably early spring or fall.

If the pasture is fair, apply 400 to 500 lbs. superphosphate per acre. New York recommends 500 to 800 lbs. per acre. Applying fertilizer in early September produces quick root development, to winter better and start early in spring.

If pasture is poor, apply 15 to 25 lbs. Hoffman's Permanent Pasture Mixture per acre. Early fall is fine. . . . All the above plans are most effective, if a light disking or spike-tooth harrowing is made before application.



AN OLD GRASS ON A NEW JOB—

HOFFMAN'S RYE GRASS—

Only recently has Rye Grass been gaining extensive use by Eastern farmers, but its many fine features are now gaining recognition. A quick grower, it stands lots of pasturing, making quick recovery even when grazed close. One big new use is to sow it in corn-fields at last cultivation for a fine cover, erosion-halting crop. Valuable when mixed with clovers for high-altitude pastures. It makes a quick growth of excellent forage when planted with Ladino, and does well with Blue Grass, Orchard Grass, Red Top and most other grasses.

Seed is cheap, and not much required—about 20 pounds per acre sown in corn or on truck crops. About 25 to 35 pounds advisable for later sowing.

DOES NOT BECOME A PEST

Classed as a one-winter annual, Rye Grass doesn't become a pest. Probably will not survive the winters of all localities, but very popular in the East. Root system is fibrous and sizable, and as a cover crop turns over like a real sod when plowed. It is not intended for permanency, but makes a green top-

growth until more permanent grasses gain a foothold. Therefore, useful as part of many mixtures.

TENDER PLANTS GOOD FOR HAY

On good soil, and with favorable conditions, the growth is about two to three feet the year after sowing. When cut for hay, the younger and more tender the plants, the better the feeding quality of this hay, which about equals that of Timothy. Left too long, the growth becomes more wiry and less palatable. Relished by all stock as pasture.

Most advisable cover crop for in between two corn crops on same ground. Also where there is danger of erosion.

—ENGLISH RYE GRASS—

The perennial strain. Lasts for years. Good, quick, rich grazing which can be cropped close. Grows on any soil not too wet. Relished by all live stock. Sow 40 to 50 pounds per acre.

Already a thick heavy blanket, with several weeks' more growth still to come . . . no wonder Rye Grass is gaining so fast. Highly recommended—note remarks above.



HERE IS THE GREAT DROUGHT EMERGENCY CROP

SUDAN GRASS

When dry weather suddenly threatens crop failures, many a farmer discovers that it pays to be able to count on at least one hay crop that won't be burned out. That's why more Sudan Grass is being planted each year. As an emergency crop, planted either at the beginning of the season or when danger threatens, it can be counted on in dry spell or drought. A vigorous grower, Sudan Grass keeps growing after other hay crops have begun to fail. It's often been a life saver on dairy farms, especially in drought years, either for green pasture or hay.

CAN BE PLANTED UP TO AUGUST

As an emergency crop, Sudan Grass can be seeded at, or just after, corn planting on up to August, drilled or broadcast and covered about a half inch. Often planted with Soy Beans or Corn Peas.

It grows so quickly as to be ready for cutting often in from 50 to 70 days, with second crop ready inside of 45 to 50 days. The plants stool remarkably. Hay shows analysis of 8.2 per cent protein, equal to Timothy. Best cut when in bloom or a little earlier when heads appear. Makes leafy plant 5 feet

or taller, stands up well. Lodging seldom a problem. Relished by cattle and horses. In good weather, the hay can be cut in morning and raked the next day. Be sure stems are dry enough to avoid heating after storage.

Does well even on poor soils, with 3 tons per acre often on good ground. Carrying capacity is high. Graze when about a foot high. Don't feed in the fall after leaves get frosted, as this sets up poison condition. No such danger, of course, in main season.

4 ACRES FEED 20 COWS FOR 4 WEEKS

One customer in Chester County, Pa., tells us that 4 acres of Sudan Grass take care of 20 cows for 4 weeks—and this even through the hottest weather. He sows heavily—about 70 pounds per acre. Sows winter rye in the fall, pastures it until late April. Then he sows his Sudan on the same ground for continuous pasture until fall.

One of the East's greatest helpers, when emergencies come along. Thrives in hot weather—Sudan even makes a second crop—such as here shown.





Gain **REAL** Hybrid Corn **BENEFITS** . . . **RIGHT FROM THE START** . . . *Plant Hoffman's FUNK "G" HYBRIDS!*

Here Are 8 Pages of WHY Facts—Read Them!

GENUINE SATISFACTION goes with these **HYBRIDS** because their **SUITABILITY** for **YOU** has been carefully studied in

Hoffman's Vast 5-YEAR PROVING PROGRAM

throughout the East and North. You **PROFIT** . . . NOW . . . BECAUSE OF THE GREAT EXPERIENCE GAINED IN THIS FAIR-AND-SQUARE PLAN TO RENDER REAL HELP ON **HYBRIDS**. NOWHERE IN THE EAST IS THERE SUCH A STOREHOUSE OF VALUABLE FACTS. . . . THEY ARE YOURS, SO . . . TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THEM!

Each variety in every test plot (planted at five different places in the plot) is checked every step—yields kept separated in the harvest.

Each pile is carefully weighed and recorded, all characteristics noted, samples taken at harvest for moisture correction.

Farmers everywhere are consulted by field men, and what these men tell us is checked against our own test record.

What about beetles? Our program includes beetle research that is really getting somewhere. Read page 31.

Isn't the word Hybrid that produces the magic of increased husking and silage crops. It isn't even the letter "G," important as that Hybrid letter has become to thousands of farmers. What gets results is selection of the right "G" Hybrid to give you results under the conditions of *your* farm.

In choosing *your* Hybrid Corn *today* you don't have to accept a neighbor's say-so, or guess what it will do based on records from some Western State. In the past five years Hoffman has spent thousands of dollars in test work to find out what "G" Hybrids will do right here in the East under conditions that parallel the conditions on your farm. It would take half this book to describe this program to you. So let's just point out a few of the facts about this program that affect your crops. First—each test is conducted on a "five times duplicated hand-planted" plot, under con-

ditions that enable us to check with scientific exactness just what each "G" Hybrid is producing. Second—these tests are not confined to the heavy corn counties, but are spotted over the whole territory following the corn maturity regions established by State Agricultural Authorities. Third—these tests are not conducted just to "sell you something," but to find out how we can give our customers more for their seed money. On the basis of actual experiences in many farmers' big fields—plus what the Test Plots have shown us, we *know* which "G" Hybrid will give you best results. We know that all the "G" Hybrids we recommend *will* give results, because actual usage has proved it. Buy the Hybrid that's proved—on your kind of soil—in your kind of weather, your altitude, your season, that will produce for your crib or silo. . . . Here's the place to get the most for your Hybrid money!

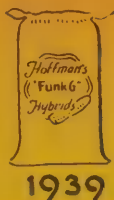
(Above) A Hoffman Proving Plot in Indiana County, Pa., one of the many tests conducted throughout the territory each year. Because Hoffman wants the true facts to advise farmers, every care is taken to get accurate figures—even to corrected moisture tests—so harvests can be figured in actual corn.



SPECIAL "G" HYBRIDS for SILAGE
 • Bred to Fit **YOUR** Conditions •



1938



1939



1940

Thousands farmers "G" Hybrids corn cribs

Look at this multiplication of orders for 1940 over 1938—over 70 times. Evidence that Funk "G" Hybrid Corn is PROVING to farmers that it's the corn to plant!

"My 'G' Hybrid Corn was very good. One reason is, it stands up better; second reason is, because it has very few stalks that don't have ears; third, it shells more corn per bushel; and fourth, it husks so easily."—*Thomas D. Logue, Cameron County, Pa.*

"I could not wish for better corn than the Hybrid I bought from you. It stood up under a severe northeastern storm. My other corn in the same field went down and was tangled so that it was a problem to cut. Your Hybrid stood straight enough to use a cutter. I expect to use all Hybrid next spring. The beetle damaged other corn, but did not bother my Hybrid. I praise the Funk 'G' Hybrid whenever and wherever I am."—*Delbert McGuire, Kent County, Md.*

"Have a beautiful stand of Funk 'G 7' for husking and 'G 63' for silo."—*Graydon Franklin, Bradford Co., Pa.*

"I planted three varieties of your Funk 'G' Hybrid Corn this spring and all with good results. The husking Hybrid yielded fine, no waste or moldy ends. Our own open-pollinated had several times as much waste as did the Hybrid. We had a late wet spring and an early wet fall, but the Hybrid matured good and made a fine crop. I will want some more next year as

the corn not only yielded good, but husked easy and the fodder handled fine."—*John R. Patrick, Salem, N. J.*

"I have a field of the finest Funk 'G' Hybrid Corn. Would be glad to show to any one, as I think it is the finest around."—*Maurice Knerr, Chester County, Pa.*

"Corn looking fine. The field man for a canning factory was here and said it was the best field of corn he had seen. He covers practically the whole county."—*C. H. Deck, Ripley, N. Y.*

"We won first prize at Langhorne Show with your Funk Hybrid, in competition with thirteen other brands of Hybrids. Our 'G' Hybrid was planted about June 5th and matured very well in spite of the backward season. Your Hybrid Corn filled two silos, size 11 x 32 and 10 x 32 from seven acres, making very fine quality silage."—*Austin's Farms, George H. Yerkes, Langhorne, Pa.*

"Have fine Funk 'G' Hybrid Corn—14 acres."—*Clark McCutcheon, Muskingum Co., Ohio.*

"Take my order for 2 bushels 'G 55'—no other number will be accepted. We have tried 3 kinds of Hybrid. 'G 55' is the only one satisfactory on our soil."—*Stanley C. Belles, Berwick, Pa.*

"I planted your four Hybrids all side by side. The fodder was about the same, and as large as my regular corn was. The Hybrid stood up so we could cut with a cutter, and the regular corn had to be cut and thrown in piles—be-

ing blown down by storm. The Hybrids averaged 10 to 15 bu. more an acre than the regular corn did."—*V. R. Frazier, Felton, Del.*

"This has been a poor corn year in Crawford County (Pa.), but my corn is certainly good. It is worth the extra cost of seed when it comes to cutting, as it stands up well. I wish to order 'G 7' for the crib, also 'G 94' silage, for spring delivery. Don't have any data on yield, but it is better than my other corn."—*Frank L. Head.*

"Have looked at a good many Hybrids the past two weeks and I can only say that I wish you would book my order for 15 bushels of Funk's 'G' Hybrid."—*W. C. Wolfinger, Washington County, Md.*

"I planted three fields of your Hybrid corn. Observations here during the summer prove that the Hybrid corn stands up better under windstorms and produces a superior grain. It is extra well grained and the grain so deep that the production shelled, will be excellent."—*B. F. Colebank, Greene County, Pa.*

"Please reserve for me two bushels of Funk 'G 46' Hybrid. I got excellent results from this corn. Made 100 bushels of shelled corn to the acre. Fifty bushels to the acre is considered an excellent yield of open-pollinated corn in this community. My field of corn was the talk of the neighborhood. In the poorest corn season we have had in several years."—*E. O. Holcomb, Blue Sulphur Springs, W. Va.*

and thousands of Eastern have **PROVED** that **REALLY FILL** their and silos

Three years ago we were asking some of our friends to try out Funk "G" Hybrids. Two years ago we were urging all our customers to make a trial. Today we are saying to you, "Put your corn acreage into 'G' Hybrids, why waste a year." Why are we so sure? Simply this: To back up the facts we have learned in our own test program, we now have the records from thousands of customers. Enthusiastic letters that end in the same story—namely, the writers were getting crops when neighboring fields were failures. These letters from farmers like yourself are proof positive that it pays to plant these "G" Hybrids. Read what they are saying—there is room for only a few of the great many hundreds received.

Every one of these pictures is proof of the stories you read on the opposite page. It would take this whole book to show all the pictures we have received from enthusiastic farmers.





Hand-breeding with extreme care by Funk-trained experts—one of the early steps in "G" Hybrid development. . . . Thus are put together certain outstanding traits that are built into Funk "G" Hybrids.



*No hybrid is better than its roots. **STRONG ROOTS**—that dig in so solidly a man can't pull them—are what make these "G" Hybrids so successful, regardless of wind and dry weather.*

“G” Hybrids are bred **RIGHT!** They do away with the faults that kept you from getting top yields from other corns in past years

Look at the pictures on these two pages. Every one of those pictures represents something you've always wanted in your corn, doesn't it! You can have it now because these are all characteristics of "G" Hybrids. Ability to produce fine yields, ability to stand up—that's what all those characteristics lead to—that's why so many, many farmers have taken the trouble to write us enthusiastic letters.

Plant this Funk "G" Hybrid Seed. Many years' use in the West, five years here in the East, have proved its ability to defeat these crop enemies:

DROUGHT: The extra fine root systems of these Funk "G" Hybrids get every bit of available moisture. Every "G" Hybrid is proven for drought resistance.

WINDSTORMS: Before Funk "G" Hybrids go into production, special machines register their strength of root and stalk. Must withstand gale velocity.

COLD SPRINGS: Cold resistance is bred into these "G" Hybrids, enabling them to withstand cold, wet springs. "G" Hybrid vigor gives high germination.

HEAT: Hoffman's Funk "G" Hybrids resist broiling suns and hot winds. Heavy pollen-laden tassels shed enough pollen to supply full fertilization. Leaves resist "firing"—continue to feed the plants after hot spells.

EARLY FROSTS: "G" Hybrids mature on time, in locations where recommended. Growing seasons do not seriously delay predetermined maturity dates. Cold-resistant varieties keep right on even after light frosts kill less hardy plants.

STORMY HARVEST: Don't worry about late harvesting. These "G" Hybrids stand upright! Strong short shanks hold up the ears. There, at uniform height your ears remain until harvested. And because of their long husks and inherited resistance to ear-rot, you get sound quality grain!

FUNK'S Thorough Breeding and Research
... **PLUS Hoffman's Careful Proving Program**

**INSURE EAST-
ERN FARMERS
TOP SUCCESS
with Hybrid Corn**



They **STAND UP STRAIGHT** even when storms have leveled neighboring fields to a tangled mess. That's where breeding counts—that's where a harvest becomes something you can count on instead of a hope against rain and wind.

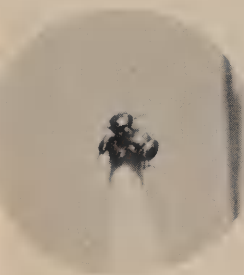


Plenty of **FINE, BIG EARS—EASY TO HUSK**—with mighty few barren stalks and practically no nubbins. That's what counts in filling your crib—and that's what these "G" Hybrids give you.

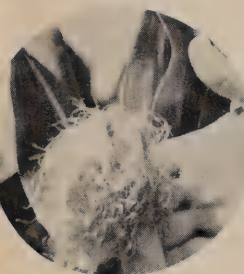


LOTS OF BIG LEAVES for your silo are produced by the "palm leaf" growth which is characteristic of "G" Hybrids. And we've paid particular attention to "G" Hybrids for silage. Can recommend a good silage Hybrid for every territory.

What the Beetles "DID" and "DIDN'T"



Folks in Jap beetle-infested sections know how these pests gobble the corn silks to ruin a crop. Note the two pictures (left) taken less than a minute apart. These two different Funk "single-crosses" were planted the same day in adjoining rows. . . . Beetles were chewing the silks off the one—but wouldn't touch the other kind!



WHY??? The reasons are what Lester Hug (picture below), the Hoffman Hybrid man, is learning! He has spent unlimited effort, hard research, handled widely placed experiments, worked closely with Federal authorities and Dr. Holbert . . . but is gaining some real beetle facts!

Already certain Funk "G" Hybrids have greatly resisted beetles when other nearby corns suffered badly. . . . Hug's mighty important "beetle battle" goes on! Its benefits are yours! Shall he discuss them with you?

The real aim of "G" Hybrid Breeding is not only to produce a corn that will give you a superb crop under ideal conditions. The purpose of these Hybrids is to assure you of a crop, no matter what the conditions are. Note how these outstanding characteristics of "G" Hybrids work to that purpose.



(Right) The man responsible for the great breeding work back of these outstanding Funk "G" Hybrids—Dr. "Jim" Holbert himself. . . . A foremost authority on Hybrid Corn. His whole effort is to strengthen the points that have made these "G" Hybrids better . . . and by his developing new Inbreds and new Single-Crosses, to provide still further improved "G" Hybrids for your profit in future years. . . . He always keeps in close touch with complete requirements for the East and North, by frequent visits into Hoffman territory. . . . Always alert to what is needed to combat insect and disease afflictions hereabouts. . . . Tireless in his sincere efforts. A real friend of corn farmers!



ORDER YOUR "G" HYBRID SEED NOW

**Be Sure of a
REAL CORN
CROP in the
Fall!**

Remember, Funk "G" Hybrid Corn Seed is not like other seeds. There is just so much seed of each "G" number available. And when that's gone—well, we just have to return the rest of the orders. So please don't delay! You've watched our big proving program in action. You've seen proof of the ability of "G" Hybrids to produce in letters from other farmers. You've read the facts about why they produce so well. And in addition to all these points, there's one more special reason why—

Below shows part of this year's supply of "G" Hybrid Seed growing here in Lancaster County. Two widely different parent-plants being crossed in each field. Tassels pulled by hand from every seed-ear stalk. Only the ears from these detasseled stalks are used for seed—the others are fed.



Hoffman's Seed-Drying Method Doubly Important This Year

Those of you who visited Landisville last year saw us hard at work on new corn-drying equipment—the most modern in the East. We just finished it in time—because if there ever was a time when seed corn needed the best drying methods it could get, it was last season. So you can be sure of seed in the right condition, in spite of the high-water content of corn harvested last fall.

DIFFERENT GRADES—BUT NOT DIFFERENT QUALITY

Because of its extra-high breeding—ALL THE GRAINS on each "G" Hybrid ear have EQUAL VALUE FOR PLANTING! Grains toward the end of the ear, the middle grains, the round grains, and the flat grains! It's been proven hundreds and hundreds of times. Each of these grades will produce equal-quality crops!

More than 600 official experiments on file in Washington, D. C., prove there is no difference in the ability of round or flat kernels to produce a good crop.

Round kernels are not, necessarily, off the ends of the ear. The picture at top of page 33 shows round kernels on all parts of the cob. The percentage is higher this year because in early dry seasons not as many



silks are pollinated. This does not affect the vitality of the seed corn, but it causes more round kernels per ear.

With proper planter-plates for round kernels, accuracy of planting is just as perfect as for flat-kernel plates. These plates can be used again in future years.

A tag on every bag of Funk "G" Hybrid tells what number plates to get. There actually is a saving in planting "Rounds" instead of "Flats."

If You Don't Know Which "G" Hybrid You Should Plant

If you have grown "G" Hybrids in the past you know which "G" number you should use. If you haven't—you can rely on our 5-year experience—showing just which "G" Hybrid will produce best under *your* conditions.

This is important! Just because a neighbor got results with a certain "G" number is no proof that it will be best for you. On the back of the Order Sheet mailed with this book are several questions. Just give us the answers in the spaces provided, tell us how much you want and we'll select the right "G" Hybrid for you. Thousands of farmers have given us their first Hybrid order this way, and they are writing constantly to tell us how well our choice produced.

ALL FUNK "G" SEED IS TREATED WITH SEMESAN JR.

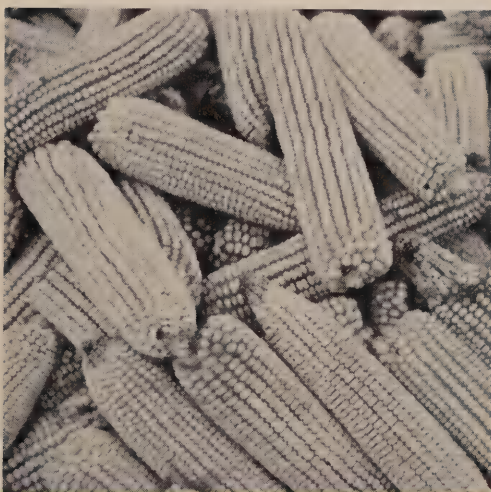
We take care of this seed treatment on "G" Hybrids before we ship your order.



Now—just ~~one~~ more point. It's a question that ~~many~~ *do* bother a lot of farmers.

YES, YOU CAN PLANT YOUR HYBRID CORN NEXT YEAR . . . BUT!

There is just one time when Hybrid Corn is Hybrid Seed. That's when we sell it to you. When *you* grow it, the corn cross-pollinizes—and your crop is again open-pollinated. The result—less corn from that seed by 15 per cent or more. So it doesn't pay. You don't need to take our word alone for this. An official extension test in Lancaster County (1940) showed the results you see in the actual pictures below. They tell the story. At left is the result from a "second-year-planted" Hybrid (the seed from last year's crop). At the right is the same Hybrid resulting from actual Hybrid Seed. It's easy to see why you get 15 to 20 per cent less corn, isn't it? Yes, you can plant out of your crop of Hybrid Corn, but good farmers won't do it because it doesn't pay!



SPLENDID SEED CORN FOR THOSE WHO STILL PREFER OPEN-POLLINATED VARIETIES

There is ample proof that our "G" Hybrid Corn is superior to any open-pollinated corn available. But, because we recognize that many farmers for many reasons will still desire old and tried varieties, we continue to provide for them the best seed that can be secured.

There Are Special Reasons Why It Will Pay You to Get Your Seed from HOFFMAN

1. A large proportion of this seed has been dried in Hoffman's Modern Seed Corn Preparation Plant. An especially valuable feature this year because so much of last year's corn crop had a high moisture content.
2. Hoffman introduced Pennsylvania's corn standby—"Lancaster County Sure Crop"—28 years ago and has continued to be a foremost distributor of this great producer.
3. Sources have been established from which are secured the cream of the seed crop each year.
4. Hoffman's Corn gets extremely careful sorting to eliminate questionable ears and parts of ears that might not result in good seed.
5. Grading is by modern methods, so you won't have trouble in your planter.
6. For over 30 years Hoffman's has been Headquarters in this territory for Seed Corn. Particular attention is paid to holding that position on *all* Seed Corn.

HELPS RIPEN CORN

Word has come from a Northern farmer that he never worries whether his corn will keep after it is cribbed. Four years ago he began using 100 lbs. per acre of 3-18-9 fertilizer in the hill. He gets 10% more corn—which more than pays the fertilizer. But his greatest benefit is from having sound, ripe corn in years with early frost.

One way to unload a wagonful of corn and keep the cutter busy: Tie a rope at the back end of the wagon and lay it up to the front leaving enough loose rope to go back over a full load and drop to the ground. To unload, just tie the rope to a stake in the ground and drive away from the spot. This will lay the corn on the ground, leaving you free to go after another load.

Have you visited Hoffman's to see the latest in corn development? Thousands have, and so should you. You're in for some surprises. Come this summer—say in August or September. See, as did these folks—109 different kinds of corn growing—the Hoffman Hybrid House. It will be a day extremely well spent.



LANCASTER COUNTY SURE CROP

When farmers get together and discuss the merits of various types of corn, there's one corn that always has plenty of backers. That's Hoffman's "Lancaster County Sure Crop." It's the corn we introduced in 1912 and has been gathering friends ever since. Listen to what a few of them say:

From F. O. Heim, Alliance, Ohio—"In all my silo experience, which now covers 45 years, the Lancaster County Sure Crop is the best all-around corn for both silo and the corn crib that I have ever raised. It is surely well named. Sure Crop. It never disappoints you wet or dry."

From Philip L. Long, New Stanton, Pa.—"The best crop of corn raised on our farm was from Hoffman's Lancaster County Sure Crop seed. 656 bushel baskets full from 4½ acres."

From R. A. Lauver, Lewistown, Pa.—"I husked 2,187 bushels of corn from it (12½-acre field) and hauled 14 big loads of fodder. A record breaker for this part of the country. I figure I just had an extra crop of corn more than I would have had from any other corn."

With farmers themselves saying this about "Sure Crop," we didn't have to say much more. It's a money-maker that has lived up to its name. Perhaps not a show corn, but when it comes to filling crib or silo, it's the crop that pays. If you like to have a large proportion of ears with well-glazed grain in your silo along with stalks, this corn will fill the bill.

Ears are good and big, with rich yellow grains, that show up by test to be rich in protein. Cobs are thin and run 12 to 16 rows. Grains are somewhat square and don't leave gaps between rows. About a bushel of corn to 66 to 68 pounds of ears. Stalks are tall and leafy. Develops and matures early, and comes through droughts in fine shape. Soil? You don't have to worry. "Lancaster Sure Crop" has produced crops where other corns failed. Dependable even well into the North.

"REID'S YELLOW DENT"

A good practical corn grown very successfully in Southern Pennsylvania, and farther south except in higher altitudes. Ears compact with thin red cob and deep yellow grains. Regular rows set closely on cob.

"EARLY 90-DAY YELLOW"

Good for early corn before other varieties are ready to husk. Often two ears per stalk. Cobs thin, ears medium, grains rich yellow. Reliable in Northern States where standard varieties won't mature.



"WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT"

A famous prize-winning medium-early corn. Matures nicely with big yields about the latitude of Southern Pennsylvania. Up to 90 bushels per acre. Ears white, with yellow-sided grains. Good husking, and plenty of shelled corn because ears are compact, rows close, grains long. Does well on poor soils.

"GOLDEN QUEEN"

A good full season yellow corn that is very popular in South-eastern Pennsylvania. Medium sized grains, yellow in color, high in feed value, but won't mature in Northern counties. Fodder is tall, well-leafed.

"EARLY BUTLER"

If you live in Northern sections, you can rely on this true-type strain. Ears aren't long, but you'll get a crop. One farmer reported 110 bushels from a measured acre.

"WEST BRANCH SWEEPSTAKES"

Used widely in the North, especially for fodder or silage feed. Also fills cribs where season is long enough. Ears run all colors from red to yellow, but it's a fine, dependable corn.

"EXTRA EARLY CLARAGE"

If other early varieties have failed you, trust this one for an early crop of good hard corn, especially for Northern sections. Ears are nice, rich gold in color. Has many users in Central Pennsylvania.

"8-ROW YELLOW FLINT"

A profitable corn for higher sections where season is too short for the standard dent types. Often two ears to the stalk. Ears 9 to 11 inches long with 8 rows of yellow grains.

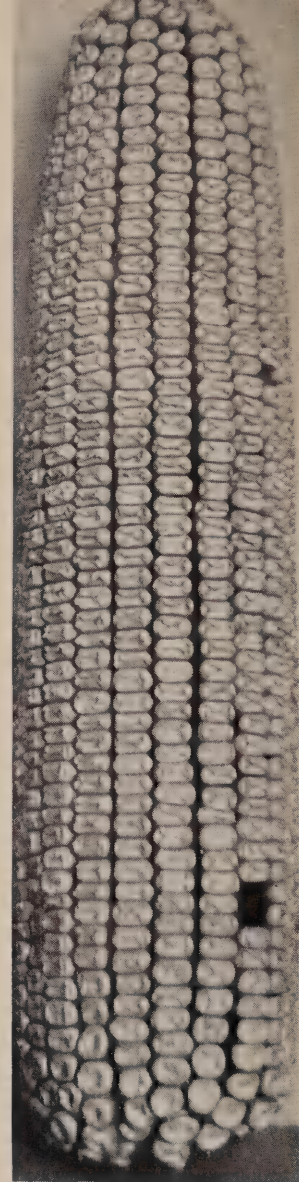
SWEET CORN—2 VARIETIES

"STOWELL'S EVERGREEN"

Among all varieties, perhaps none is as popular over as wide an area as "Stowell's Evergreen." No detailed description is needed here. Most Hoffman readers know its merits. Good producer of well-formed ears. Makes good size fodder, too.

"GOLDEN CROSS BANTAM" (HYBRID)

Of the newer developments in sweet corn, this popular Hybrid has made real headway. Worthy of anyone's trial. Fine for yieldability, flavor, resistance to adverse conditions. Gaining fast! See Price List.



An ingenious method for determining the amount of seed in the seed box of your planter is to cut a slot about an inch wide from near bottom to near top, fit into this a tin guide which will hold a piece of glass and rivet this guide to the sides of the slot. Be sure to cut where it will not weaken the structure of the box. With this glass "window" in place you can always tell how much seed is in the box and you never run out of seed in the middle of a field.

**Be sure to
note
Semesan Jr.
and
Crow
Repellent
on next
page**

"Your Eclipse side oats yielded 60 bushels per acre."
—W. W. Cloud, Kimblesville, Pa.

"I am only a very small farmer but have always found your seeds strictly first class."
—E. W. Garlow, Maidsville, W. Va.

WEEDS DIE IN SILO

After 3 years' experiments burying weed seeds in silage, T. E. Woodward, of the USDA, says "weed control" is an added advantage of siloing the hay crops. He tried 26 different kinds of seeds, burying them in separate bags while the silo was being filled, at depths varying from 14 to 30 feet, and in silages of different moisture content. He tried his experiments in corn, alfalfa, and grass-and-alfalfa silage, made with and without molasses. As the silage was fed out he recovered the seeds and tested them for germination along with duplicate samples he had kept in his office. Only three kinds showed any life after being buried in the silage and none tested over 11% growth.

It takes more than a cutter, a blower and a man to fill a silo. . . . Let Hoffman's Quality Seed Corn work for you this summer. It will play a real part in your silo-filling work.

"LONG'S CHAMPION YELLOW"

Planted beside other corn, Long's has produced 20 more bushels per acre, up to 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre. Not for poor soil. But take good soil, feed it well, and you'll pull a crop to be proud of! Too late for Northern sections, but makes good crops here in Lancaster County. Ears are big and smooth, with plenty of yellow deep grains. Popular for silage, heavy in tonnage, rich in food value, in Northern and New England States. Often preferred over regular silage types.

"IMPROVED LEAMING"

Some folks call this "rough and ready" because of its productiveness on almost any soil. Surprising yields from poor soils—excellent, of course, on well-drained, fertile land. Grain is rich yellow, wedge-shaped, deep. Ears fill well at ends and between rows. Red cob medium size 14 to 18 rows to the ear. Though not extra tall, gives good fodder because of many wide leaves and juicy stalks.

"EUREKA ENSILAGE"

If you use silage for long periods, you can count on this tall, leafy grower, "as high as 16 feet 4 inches." A favorite with dairy farmers all through East. Too late for grain in North.

"EARLY LEAMING"

One of the earliest of yellow corns, well adapted for higher locations. Ears are small, come low on the stalk. Cobs small with good sized grains.

"JOHNSON COUNTY WHITE"

White grain variety. Late. Good silage, big tonnage, because of heavy leaf growth. Also good husking variety. Does well on poorer soils.

"RED COB WHITE ENSILAGE"

You'll get big tonnage of sweet, juicy ensilage from this Virginia-grown seed. Stalks have short joints, plenty of leaves. Plenty of hard ears, white corn on red cob, in long seasons. Not used for grain in the North. But is a very popular straight-silage variety.



To get full benefits from your corn acre- age—use these two seed treatments

“CROW REPELLENT”—TO KEEP PULLING PESTS AWAY

This “crop saver” has been successfully used for over 20 years. In terms of results, more effective and economical than any other material. Costs only 7 to 10 cents per acre—mighty cheap crop protection.

Not only does it protect crops from crows, blackbirds, squirrels and other corn-pulling pests, it also protects seed from rotting, means larger yields, saves cost of replanting. Easy to use, doesn't clog planter. Non-poisonous — keeps pests away. Half pint to quart cans. See Price List.



“SEMESAN JR.”—TO INCREASE YIELDS— LESSEN DISEASE



Control diseases by treating seed before planting with Semesan Jr. *and you can increase corn yield from 5 to 15 per cent!* It's been proven beyond a doubt! You've noticed how stunted some plants are—the result of attacks on the seed by fungi and molds, especially in cold, wet weather. New improved Semesan, Jr. controls such diseases *before they start.*

Checks seed, root, stalk rotting. Improves stands and yields. Safer early planting. All you do is mix dust and seed together a few minutes. Cost—about 1½ to 2½ cents per acre. Results crop insurance that in 45 farm tests showed increases up to 8 bushels per acre. Figure your profits.

You need not buy “Semesan Jr.” for your Funk “G” Hybrid. The seed has already been treated.

Everywhere through the East farmers talk about how easy it was to husk their Hoffman's Funk “G” Hybrid corn. Breaks off so easy. Yet the ears don't fall off. They stay there until you pull them. It's fun to husk these “G” Hybrids. Whether harvested with a machine or by the good old hand method. “G” Hybrids are bred to produce fine, short-shanked ears. You'll like this feature.

TREATS ALL SEED

“\$4 pays for enough dust treatment for my 260 acres of corn—about 1½c an acre. That's cheap insurance. This treatment,” said J. E. Rode, “protects the grain against rotting in the soil. And checks seedling blight, also root and stalk rots caused by fungi.”

BENEFITS FROM GRASS SILAGE

It's easy to understand the increasing popularity of grass silage when the following advantages over dry hay storage are considered: (1) crop may be cut regardless of weather; (2) no crop losses due to leaching or shattered leaves; (3) only one-quarter as much storage space is required; (4) fire hazard is eliminated; (5) haying operation may be started earlier and with fewer delays.

POISON-IVY ERADICA- TION

Poison ivy is difficult to destroy because of its propagation by underground stems. It should therefore be eradicated immediately upon detection before it becomes a major problem. Grubbing out the roots with a mattock and nipping off the shoots that reappear in the ensuing weeks will usually suffice for small clumps. Larger clumps can be killed by spraying the leaves with a strong salt-water solution, 3 pounds of salt to a gallon of soapy water. In spraying, be careful not to saturate surrounding ground or useful plants may be injured.

A Good Lawn Suggests a Good Farm— Include Hoffman Lawn Seed with Your Order

Nothing compares to a splendid lawn for making your home more attractive. But you can't trust run-of-the-mill lawn seed to grow a good lawn. Hoffman's Lawn Seed is a careful blend of fine-leaved, hardy grasses which grow into a beautifully textured lawn which stands up under rough trampling

and severe winters. If you have any shady spots that stubbornly keep bald, use "Shady Lawn Mixture" for a mixture that grows. Or if you have a preference for bent grass, ask for our Fancy "Bent" Seed. You'll be pleased with your results.

"SOILTEX" WILL TELL IF YOUR SOIL NEEDS LIME

Don't "guess" how much lime your soil needs. Too little or too much both spell wasted money and effort. A "Soiltex" kit tells you in a few minutes at the cost of about 1 cent per test. In half an hour you can thoroughly test soil in all portions of a 10-acre field. In a single operation you

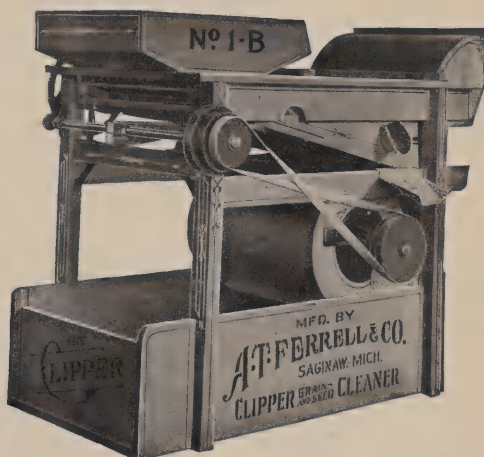
can calculate how much lime to use, regardless of the form of lime you prefer. A single test may save you hundreds of dollars—in better crops, in lower fertilizer bulk. Complete pocket size "Soiltex" kit, sufficient 75 to 100 tests, only \$1.00 postpaid. Includes directions and lime table.

THE "CLIPPER" SEED CLEANER

If you sow home-grown grain or grass seeds, a "Clipper" Seed Cleaner will earn its cost in one season by making your seed fit to sow. The Vertical Air Blast—possessed by no other cleaner—makes separations impossible by other methods. Complete outfit of 12 screens handles grains, grasses, peas, soy beans, corn. Used the world over because of efficiency. Cost is small, upkeep nothing. Lasts a lifetime. Satisfaction guaranteed on money-back basis.

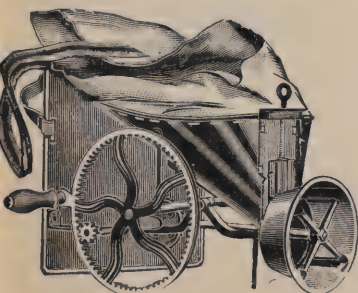
No. 1-B "Clipper" is a hand or power mill 4 ft. 3 in. long; 2 ft. 2 in. wide; 3 ft. 8 in. high. Cleans 20 bu. wheat, or 10 bu. Clover or Timothy seed per hour. Wt. crated 185 lbs.

No. 2-B "Clipper" similar to 1-B with grain capacity 25 bu., grass 15 bu. per hour. Screens 6 in. wider. Runs by hand, but best by $\frac{1}{4}$ h.p. motor. Length 4 ft. 8 in.; width 2 ft. 8 in.; height 3 ft. 8 in. Wt. crated 210 lbs.



A HAND SEED SOWER THAT REALLY WORKS FAST—"THE CAHOON"

Your hand sowing of grain and grass will be faster, evenner, less wasteful, with this speedy sower. Capacity 22 quarts—sufficient for 4 to 8 acres per hour, varying with operator, soil, weight of seed. Especially useful on rough or steep land, or when soil is too soft for team or tractor. Adjusts to sow evenly when wind throws seed too much to one side. Also good for fertilizer. Complete with instructions—\$4.50 postpaid.





"The 'G 218' Hybrid is the best corn for the short season of this locality. The fodder stood up well with a fair-size ear and no nubbins. I am very well pleased."—*Wm. W. Jones, Jamison, Pa.*

Hoffman Is Ready with Soy Beans Your Stock Will Like

A great soiling crop! That's what folks still say about Soy Beans. But a new interest has developed recently, since it's been proven what a versatile emergency and feed crop they are, too! Your stock will like the Soy Beans we carry. They're proven, established strains that you can count on when dry weather reduces normal hay yields.

Horses, sheep and hogs thrive on Soy Beans either as leguminous roughage or as bean meal for hogs particularly. For dairy cows, hay containing beans is equal to alfalfa in milk production, and costs less. Richest protein grain and nitrogen roughage. A leguminous soil builder if inoculated, it fits well in rotations. Used also as mixed silage, planted directly with corn or separately and mixed in the silo.

Thrives on a wide range of soils. Just don't plant too early—about same as corn. Don't drill too deep. Lime, if soil is sour. Inoculate, and you put nitrogen into your soil as well as get a crop out of it.

"WILSON BLACK" SOY BEANS

If you've never tried Soy Beans before, start with "Wilson's"—for hay, foliage, bean meal, soiling or green manure. Beans are medium size, jet black—20 bushels per acre easy, with 30-bushel yields reported. Also a leading producer of better quality hay. Wonderful growth up to 6 feet, even 4 feet on poor ground, with slender stems and branches. Good crop of beans on poor soil, better forage on good soil. Early enough to mature beans in Southern Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey and southward.



Don't fail to Inoculate your Soy Bean seed. . . . Applying Hoffman's Inoculant (now costing lower than ever before) means greatly improved soils. No inoculation means the ground gets poorer growing soys. Protect yourself! See page 14.

"The yield from your 'G' Hybrid Corn is much better than the seed that we have been planting. I talked to the tenant the other day, and we expect to use all Hybrid another year."—*C. H. Rinehart, Cheusville, Md.*

"MANCHU" SOY BEANS

Popular in Pennsylvania and nearby because of its tall, erect, bushiness. Good for forage or hogging down. Produces quantities of medium sized yellow beans which mature in about 110 days. Doesn't lose beans easily by shelling out. This year's seed is clean and of sound tested growth.

"VIRGINIA"

A good, very productive hay and forage Soy Bean for Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Ohio, New Jersey and Southern Pennsylvania. Beans are brown in color.

"Our Funk 'G' Hybrid is doing fine. It is eared up wonderful."—*John Manz, Lycoming Co., Pa.*

"ILLINI"

This is the earliest maturing of the Yellow Soy Beans—fully two weeks earlier than "Manchu." Produces good hay. Bean crops are heavy.

MIXED SOY BEANS

If you want a good quality mixture for use as a cover crop to be turned under, this is it. Sound in germination. Free of weeds. You save on seed cost because it cannot be sold as any one straight unmixed strain.

Legumes get two-thirds of their nitrogen from the air. An extra 2 or 3 weeks' growth in spring may double the nitrogen value of a winter cover crop. Nitrogen thus added may be equal to 500 to 800 pounds nitrate of soda to the acre. Important thing is to inoculate your seed of all legumes before you sow it. This increases its ability to gather the precious nitrogen for you.

Fertilizer: 250 lbs. of 0-20-10 per acre to oats in 1938 helped Anthony Schroeder to make an increase of 1½ tons alfalfa hay in 1939. The increase in the yield of oats in 1938 was 16 bushels per acre. The total value of grain straw and hay increases amounted to \$19.09 per acre over the cost of the fertilizer.

Soy Bean hay is provided quickly, in fine quantity. . . . And in quality the equal of many other better-known crops. . . . Let Soy Beans be of help to you in any emergency.





HOFFMAN'S SEED POTATOES

There's no substitute for good healthy seed potatoes. The seed *has* to be good, or the result won't be a paying crop. Plenty of so-called "seed" potatoes should never be planted. Surest way is to buy only through a proven, reliable source. You *can* rely on Hoffman Seed. There couldn't be more careful selection.

"EARLY BLISS TRIUMPH"

Our earliest variety. Fine pink-skin type "Bliss Triumph" is a real money-maker where early crops mean premium prices. A fine improvement over the original "Red Bliss," earlier than "Cobblers" by a week to 10 days. This strain of "Bliss Triumph" delivers a heavy yield of elongated flat tubers, nice in appearance, unexcelled in quality. Grown with special care for you in Northern Pennsylvania.

"RUSSET" NORTH-MICHIGAN (Certified)

For many years the leading main-crop variety. This famous "Russet" strain gave one yield of 629 bushels per acre in Bucks County, Pa. A hardy grower, easy to harvest and store, resistant to disease. Our seed is unexcelled, produced by the famous Tuber-Unit method that removes everything undesirable. Truly top-quality seed of heaviest yielding ability.

"IRISH COBBLER" (Certified)

Favorably known and profitably planted by hosts of real potato farmers. A good old reliable. Delicious, mealy, with shallow eyes. Stores well. A fine, early, heavy-yielding standard crop potato. Our seed is extra-fine Maine-grown. You are bound to be pleased with this truly high quality "Irish Cobbler" seed.

"GREEN MOUNTAIN" (Certified)

A great potato—used by many large successful potato men. Heavy producer. Fine keeper. Always in demand on the market. Excellent eating qualities. A later-maturing type of Maine-grown seed. This is true-type seed of top quality.

"Potatoes bought from you certainly were fine. I had a very good yield. It pays to plant the best certified seed. I am using your seed again this year."—A. C. Kefauver, Keedysville, Md.

"Potatoes arrived in nice condition and on time. I have a nice trade built up here on those Bliss potatoes. The public takes as fast as I can dig them. They ripen in about 6 or 7 weeks. My yield is 350 bushels to the acre."—Niel E. Preston, Laceyville, Pa.

One potato man says that tubers should be cut ~~so~~ as to produce blocky seed pieces rather than wedge-shaped pieces. These handle better in the planter and are less likely to decay or dry out.

PREPARING A GOOD SEED BED

In preparing a seed bed on sod or stubble land, the best results can be obtained by disking in advance of plowing. This ensures a firm, compact seed bed from surface to plow depth. Old sods plowed under without advance preparation tend to form air pockets which dry soil out unduly.

"I was very much pleased with the Nittany potatoes. I found they stood the blight better than the Cobblers. I have been growing Cobblers for early potatoes. The Nittany's yielded a little better than the Cobblers and were a little smoother." — *Clarence H. Detwiler, Woodbury, Pa.*

●
"The Sweet Clover I bought from you made a very good stand. It crowded the wheat at some places. We mowed it all for hay in the fall and it made good hay."—*Howard L. Sheffer, Seven Valleys, Pa.*

●
A WEED THAT WARNS

Red sorrel, a common weed, may well be called the farmer's friend. It is nature's red flag, to warn the farmer that something is wrong with his soil. Where this weed persists, the land needs lime, fertilizer or drainage. Testing the soil is the right answer when sorrel shows up, and then applying the right remedy to put it into right shape again.

●
Hoffman's Funk "G" Hybrids have the breeding back of them that makes for "a good ear on every stalk." Amazing how few nubbins are found. Barren stalks are mighty scarce. Ears fill well. Grains average good size. Good length kernel. It's the ability of these "G" Hybrids to make so many heavy well-filled ears that causes their record yields over such wide areas.

"NITTANY" (EARLY) (Certified)

Few potatoes possess all the fine qualities of this "Nittany." It's a week to ten days earlier than the "Cobbler." Has yielded up to 450 bushels per acre. Made 20% greater yields than the "Cobbler" in one six-year test period. Quite resistant to Mosaic and Leaf-roll. And though maturity may appear about the same time, "Nittany" can actually be dug earlier. The nice white tubers are of finest cooking quality. Our seed is splendid stock direct from Pennsylvania growers. A great strain.

"KATAHDIN" (Certified)

It has already gained many friends. Here is a newer variety. Is being recommended by more folks each year. Nearly all its tubers—oval-shaped, very smooth, and with shallow eyes—are of market size, with few number twos. A fine yielder, it matures slightly earlier than "Green Mountain." The vines are very dark green, bear thick, heavy foliage, similar to "Cobbler." If you decide on this variety this year, be sure and order at once.

"SEMESAN BEL"—FOR MORE POTATOES

No longer is it necessary for you to expose your potato crop to the risk of disease or reduced yield through weakened plants. Dip-treatment of your seed with improved SEMESAN BEL offers you a safe and sane method of control. Effective protection against Rhizoctonia, scab, and other surface seed-borne diseases. Prevents disease from rotting seed and sprouts, weakening plants, reducing the quality and yield of your crop.

Results are so amazing that it's hard to believe until you try SEMESAN BEL yourself. Quick and easy to use. Simply make up a solution, quick-dip seed, and plant. Practical applications show you can expect an average increase of about 10 per cent over a period of years. Yet cost is insignificant, about 2 to 3 cents per bushel. One pound treats 60 bushels of seed.

Why gamble your potato profits against disease? Insure full improved yields by treating *all* your seed, including certified. See Price List.





"Grandfather, father and myself bought your seeds. Must be a reason."—*D. J. Reger, Flanders, N. J.*

"Your 'G' Hybrid Corn came up regular. A very good stand. It stood the storms. My neighbor nearby had other corn and it was very much down. Nearly every stalk had an ear. I think we got 100 bushels to the acre. Very good considering the unfavorable weather we had."—*G. F. Ottmyer, York Haven, Pa.*

A fine holstein bull of good breeding became slow and a very uncertain breeder. He had been confined in a rather dark, rear stable where exercise was impossible. Later the owner built for him an inexpensive pen outside, and included several contraptions to encourage the bull to exercise himself. The result now is that this 5-year-old has become a sure breeder in the same herd.

Resolve to start keeping records this year. They help any farmer a whole lot—to know just which enterprises are making a profit.

HOFFMAN'S SPRING GRAINS

Spring barley is useful either as a nurse or a grain crop. As grain, it is similar to corn in feeding value. Sown along with clover or alfalfa, it gives the young grass plants the benefit of all possible moisture. Comes off early. For grain, sow about two bushels per acre.

"WISCONSIN PEDIGREE" BARLEY

This popular variety of bearded, 6-row type, often outyields other strains by 6 to 8 bushels per acre. Stiff in the straw. A tall, vigorous grower.

"VELVET" BARLEY

Beards are smooth, without sharp barbs, making it safe for feeding. Matures early and yields well. Long straw. . . . We also offer "WISCONSIN 38," another distinct velvet type.

"BEARDLESS" BARLEY

Especially fine as a nurse crop for spring-sown alfalfa. Makes satisfactory yields of grain. Erect straw.

"ALPHA" (2-Row) BARLEY

Developed in New York State, this tall good-yielding bearded variety is also well adapted to Northern Pennsylvania. Maturity is medium late. Noted for stiff straw.

HARDY SPRING WHEAT

Early, and not often subject to rust and disease. "Marquis" type, good for flour. Smaller grain than winter wheat. Used successfully only in the higher Pennsylvania altitudes.

SPRING RYE

Spring Rye does not grow as tall straw or as plump grain as does Winter Rye. Sow early and handle about like oats. Also good for spring pasture, soiling purposes, and nurse crops.

Hoffman's Funk "G" Hybrids certainly DO STAND UP! They are outstanding in the whole hybrid industry—because they have the stuff that takes storms and comes through them in fine shape. Where many other hybrids suffer badly. Breeding tells—and these "G" Hybrids have real breeding. Splendid root systems, plus strong, whippy stalks gives these "G" Hybrids extremely good standability!

Old stumps can be disposed of by boring a one-inch hole 20 inches deep in the center of the stump. This should be done in the fall. Into the hole place an ounce of saltpeter and fill with water, then plug the opening. In the spring remove the plug and put a match to the hole and you will find that the stump burns rapidly and completely.

To decrease slippage of canvas belts, a small amount of melted rubber from an old inner tube rubbed on the working surface of the belt will do the trick.

SEED WHEAT AND WINTER BARLEY READY AUGUST 1ST

Now growing under our supervision is a large acreage of splendid true-to-name Seed Wheat. It will pay you to put your entire wheat acreage in new seed of this quality.

If you've never tried it before, sow Winter Barley this year. It makes big crops, excellent feed. A fine crop of Hoffman Lancaster County grown Seed Barley will be ready early for sowing in the fall.

VIGOROUS BUCKWHEAT

Where soil is thin or other crops have failed, Buckwheat makes a valuable, dependable crop. Excellent for choking out weeds and grass in fallow land being prepared for other crops.

Buckwheat Middlings are valuable as a high-protein dairy feed. Also much relished as a grain for poultry. Blossoms are fine for bees, produce a rich, dark honey.

Seeded all of June and early July, about one bushel per acre.

DROUGHT-RESISTING SPELTZ

This vigorous Speltz thrives on poor land, resists smut, rust, and is not readily damaged by rain. It ripens early, is adaptable to a wide range of soil and climate. Makes good feed for cows, horses, cattle, hogs. Often mixed with bran shorts. Handle like oats and sow about 2 bushels per acre.

USE "CERESAN" TREATMENT FOR GREATER GRAIN YIELDS

When you consider how little the new Improved "Ceresan" costs—only about 2 cents per bushel of grain seed treated, or 6 cents per acre—you readily appreciate why so many farmers have come to look upon it as the cheapest form of crop insurance possible. It eliminates another needless gamble against "fate," guards against losses through stripe or seedling, blight, covered or black loose smut, through seed rotting caused by soil fungus parasites. It controls infection because you use it on wheat, oats, barley and sorghum BEFORE planting.

"Ceresan" treatment is not designed for use with smutty seed only. Extensive tests prove that it increases yield even with apparently sound seed. In over a 3-year period, 65 tests with oats show an average increased yield of 18 per cent over untreated seed. Barley and wheat showed increases of around 6 per cent. While treatment of grain known to be smutty has resulted in increases as high as 19 bushels per acre. In high recommendation of "Ceresan," the U. S. Department of Agriculture reports, "... in 3 years experiments were very satisfactory, not only in bunt control, but in its effect on germination when properly applied ... cheaper than most other dusts, more easily applied, has no undesirable effect on drill action or rate of sowing, and—protects seed against organisms other than bunt more effectively than do copper carbonate and formaldehyde." Use 1/2 ounce of "Ceresan" per bushel of seed. Cover 24 hours before planting. ... See Price List.



CROPS FOR SPECIAL USES

Pasture – Emergency Hay – Silage – Cover Crops

HOFFMAN is ready to help you with Dependable, Selected Seeds

We ask you to pay particular attention to the following pages of this catalog. So many farmers have found these items profitable over the past few years that it will pay you to study them.

You'll find among them certain items that are comparatively new to the East, but which we believe will be valuable farm crops in years to come. Among these are Atlas Sorgo (on page 48), which makes a big silage crop. Also you will find quick-growing items to help you through an emergency where you need pasturage or hay in a hurry.

All of these items together naturally will never be an important part of our business. But we realize that *when you need them they become an important part of your business.*

So we pay just as close attention to selecting good seed for these varieties as we do for those which have always furnished the major crops on your farm.

You see, this Hoffman business was started on a farm. Many of us are farming today. Because we face farm problems from practical experience, we are able to offer you practical help. And we realize that the most practical—and the most valuable—help we can give you today is to select for you the kind of seeds that will give you a paying crop for your effort.

Consider the quick pasture possibility in Rape, for instance. It's really fine for hogs and sheep—and this scene shows how they enjoy it. You'll find other suggestions like this listed on the following pages.





Note this thick, heavy stand of Crimson Clover. What a crop to turn under. . . . For it's a wonderful soil improver.

"I couldn't have invested my money in anything better than your Funk 'G 218' corn."—Parke Eckman, Lancaster, Pa.

Before so long, farmers will have plenty of manure to scatter on the land. Adding 50 to 100 pounds of phosphate fertilizer to each load is an efficient way of applying a complete fertilizer to the soil.

"GOLDEN" MILLET

In Pennsylvania yields a heavy crop in from seven to nine weeks. Makes satisfactory hay of leafy character. Sow about 3 pecks of seed per acre. 48 pounds is sold as a bushel.

"HUNGARIAN" MILLET

Preferred by many farmers because of its dependability under Northern growing conditions. 48 pounds to bushel.

"JAPANESE" MILLET

Known as the "Million-Dollar Grass" because it yields so heavily. Has made up to 20 tons per acre. A tall variety. Thrives on poor soil. Valuable hay. For green feeding, cut just before seed heads appear. Sow $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. per acre (32 lbs. per bu.). Cover seed well.

HALF A BUSHEL OF MILLET WITH BUSHEL OF COW PEAS

This mixture, sown in the above proportions and amount per acre, makes a fine hay or green feed combination.

The Millet grows fast, gives heavy crop even on poor land. Sow in June or July and cut hay when seed heads show on about one-third of plants, before seeds harden or growth gets woody.

"KOREAN LESPEDEZA"

Thrives on lands too poor for other clovers. Popular from Maryland south as soil enricher. An annual legume, killed by frost, but often reseeds itself. Great drought resister. Under favorable conditions in the South has produced heavy tonnages. Sow 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Be sure to inoculate the seed.

"SERICEA" LESPEDEZA

Perennial strain of "Lespedeza" yielding finer hay. Taller. Not only thrives on poor soils and in dry seasons, but eliminates cost of reseeding because it lasts several seasons.

"CRIMSON" (SCARLET) CLOVER

One of the most valuable winter cover crops, planted after other crops mature. One user claims it "equal to 20 loads of manure per acre." Grows on soil too poor for red clover. Provides abundant water and spring pasturage, fine in orchards or cornfields.

Be sure to inoculate, and it will gather great nodules of soil-enriching, nitrogen-fixing bacteria. Seed 20 lbs. per acre middle of June to late August, not too far North. Matures following June. Best south of Pennsylvania, although successfully used in Southern Ohio, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. By using plenty of good seed, inoculating and covering properly, Crimson Clover has often rewarded its users with good soil-enriching stands.



ATLAS SORGO

Harry Funston, of Indiana, found that 3 acres of Atlas Sorgo filled his silo. It had always taken 10 acres of corn to fill it before. It grew 8 feet tall, and made about 20 tons of silage per acre. Stood straight, and was easy to feed through the cutter.

ATLAS SORGO

Here's a tip to you. Two of the largest farms in this section tested silage qualities of Atlas Sorgo and are now growing it extensively because they believe it superior to corn both in yield and as a feed. Yields of 14 tons of silage to the acre have been reported. Leafy and sweet, it's relished by live stock, fed either as fodder or silage. First tried in the corn belt, it is rapidly gaining ground as an outstanding type of sorghum for the eastern and northern parts of our country.

Plants are about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and grow 7 to 10 feet high. Harvest when the seeds are in the hard-dough stage, using either a field ensilage cutter, or hauling into the silo after cutting with a corn-row binder. Unless dry, seed shallow. If around corn-planting time, use a corn planter with sorghum seed plates available from planter manufacturer. Then cultivate same as corn. Plant about 15 pounds to the acre.

ORANGE SORGHUM (CANE)

Here is a crop perhaps new to you, but well worth a trial. It has proved a fine aid to milk production to many folks, as well as a valuable soiling crop. May be pastured or fed cut and dried. For all live stock. Growth is rapid, like corn. Does well in East or South. Feed gradually at first to prevent bloating. Don't pasture after frost as poison develops.

"KAFFIR CORN"

Excellent forage, or chicken feed. For fodder 5 to 7 feet tall, juicy in stalk, plant one bushel per acre, broadcast or in drills. For heavy seed crop sow 7 pounds per acre in rows 3 feet apart. Plant late May to July.

COW HORN TURNIP

Improves soil and provides forage tops relished by sheep, hogs and poultry, when sown in cornfields. Turnips penetrate deeply, bring fertility to surface and add humus to soil. Sow 2 to 4 pounds per acre.

"QUICK PASTURE WITH RAPE"

An inexpensive and prolific pasturage for sheep and hogs. Thrives on all soils with little preparation. Sow about 5 to 6 pounds of seed per acre, through spring up to end of August. Alone, with other pasture seeds, or in cornfields. Makes second growth. Open to pasture when about 10 inches high. Stands hard usage. Easy to grow.

CHECK ON ROOSTING HABITS

When you make your nightly rounds of the laying houses, inspect each pen to see if the birds are spread out evenly over all the roost. Crowding on the roosts may mean there are drafts or that some other housing condition is not as it should be.

Note this fine crop of Winter Vetch. . . Sown with Winter Rye. The two work fine together.



"'G 114' would be suitable for husking here. The 'G 218' would make us a good silage corn for this section. Hybrids all stood up. Golden Queen blew down some."—*Wm. N. Lane, Tunkhannock, Pa.*

CUTTING FIRST-YEAR ALFALFA

Many young stands have been either decreased or totally ruined by cutting too early. Young alfalfa should be cut for the first time, when all or nearly all of the blooms are out. Different with older established stands. The better hay for dairy cows comes by cutting the first crop when slightly over half the blooms are out. Earlier cutting of such older stands makes a softer, more palatable feed, running higher in protein.

GOOD PASTURE YOUR CHEAPEST FEED

Facts gathered by the Department of Agriculture show that pasture provides the cheapest form of feed available, especially when the pasturage consists of good, clean, fertilized grass stands. The figures show that producing 100 pounds of digestible feed from pastures costs only 64 cents; from alfalfa hay, 83 cents; from corn, \$1.38; from corn silage, \$1.59; and from oats, \$2.02. Plenty of evidence to prove the value of bettering pasturage by reseeding, liming, fertilizing, and good grazing management.

EARLY SEEDINGS BEST

One observer through 25 years says: "By far more losses have come from later seedings of clover and alfalfa. Late seedings often suffer from the high drying winds of late spring. Early seedings will have enough roots to withstand that peril."

"HAIRY (Winter) VETCH"

Vetch makes excellent green feed when cut in full bloom, or hay when pods are about half formed. Also valuable as green manure when the seed is inoculated. Especially good on sandy soils, or where Red Clover fails.

Because of great length of Vetch plants, it's a good idea to plant it along with small amount of grain, such as wheat or rye. This very hardy strain is a biennial, or winter annual. Usually sown in late summer or early fall throughout the United States. When sown alone, amount varies from 30 to 60 pounds per acre. With grain sow 20 to 35 pounds of Vetch to 3 pecks to a bushel of grain. Prepare soil well and cover seed about 1½ inches. Be sure to inoculate.

"SPRING VETCH"

Not winter-hardy, but often used successfully among spring pastures. Cost is lower than the hairy winter variety. Makes good growth when planted in the spring. (Also known as Common or Oregon Vetch.)

"COW PEAS"

Fine for pasturage or hay, turning under or hogging down, on poor soil. Best in South, since Cow Peas dare not be planted early. Handle like soy beans. Inoculate. For hay or green feed, sow 1 bushel with 3 pecks Golden Millet to the acre, cutting when Millet is in bloom.

"CANADA PEAS FOR HOG FEEDING"

As early green pasturage for hogs, many favor a mixture of 1 bushel Canada Peas, 1 bushel oats, 3 to 4 pounds rape and 7 to 10 pounds sweet clover or alfalfa per acre. High in protein. Relished by hogs. Sow early in spring directly in hog runs. Growth is rapid, ready for forage when 9 to 10 inches high. May be planted with oats only, for green mown feed or hay. (See Canada Peas, page 19.)

11 WEEKS HOG PASTURE AT LOW COST

Quickest growing green hog-feed mixture you can find—often ready in four weeks. Valuable as an emergency pasturage when other earlier crops have failed. Grows until frost, but will not winter. This is an abundant producer of flesh and fat. Also of wool, making it also valuable for sheep. For cattle, cut and haul to barn to prevent trampling. Second growth will then appear. Plant 70 pounds per acre, broadcast or with seeder, between June 1st and August 1st. Then harrow in. Use grain drill if you prefer.



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SOW HOFFMAN'S DEPENDABLE SEEDS

You couldn't ask for better quality seed! Here are proven strains — clovers, grasses, grains, alfalfa, potatoes — costing little, if any, more per acre over ordinary seed. You deal with a house of established reputation. *Your* protection lies in the reputation for good seeds which *we* must protect to hold your confidence.

4 WAYS TO PAY

1. Send payment along with your order. Or—
2. Mark your order "Ship by C. O. D. freight" and pay your freight agent when the seeds arrive at your freight station. This plan can be used only if there is an agent at your freight station. Or—
3. Pay a draft at your Bank when the seeds arrive at your freight station. In this case, mark the name of your Bank on order so that necessary papers may be sent there. Or—
4. Request that freight-bill-of-lading be sent C. O. D. by mail. You pay mailman for it, and take it to the station to release your seeds.

If you don't send payment with order, be sure to indicate on order blank which payment plan you prefer.

Hoffman's Farm Seeds

DIRECT TO FARMERS SINCE 1889

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County), PENNA.

February 6, 1941.

OLD FRIENDS and NEW:

Here's good news--the kind you like!
Finest quality Seeds for MUCH LESS MONEY!

Hoffman's "Extra" Red Clover was a third higher a year ago--than it is today. Now you save \$3.75 a bushel on that item alone! This true, hardy "Northwest" Alfalfa is \$3 less. "Extra" Alsike at a \$4.50 saving! Timothy, Sweet Clover, Potatoes--they too are lower.

You should know the facts about Seed Corn. There is a big demand. These great "G" Hybrids are being bought faster than ever! Some numbers are already sold out. Certain others will get all, long before planting time. . . Good seed of the other regular corn varieties is scarce!

This is one year you should order EARLY--right now! We can see no good reason to wait. Prices are down! A big demand could develop. Nobody can foretell the war situation, and what quick, big changes it could cause!

On this you can depend! Hoffman's Seeds are of the right quality! They will help you grow paying crops. Let's do business NOW!

Thank you--sincerely,



A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

Wm. F. Hoffman
President

PRICE LIST

... Inside Please

At these prices—

FREIGHT IS PAID

As here explained. . . . When your shipment totals 100 lbs. or over, Hoffman pays the freight, if your railroad station is in either—

| | |
|-------------------|---------------|
| Pennsylvania | Delaware |
| New Jersey | Ohio |
| New York | Virginia |
| Maryland | Connecticut |
| West Virginia | Rhode Island |
| Dist. of Columbia | Massachusetts |

SHIPMENTS by EXPRESS are NOT made Pre-paid. They are forwarded 'COLLECT'.

SEEDS by MAIL—please read back page.

BAGS are FREE

You don't have to figure 'extra'—these prices include the bags needed for shipping seeds.

If you order less than a half-bushel of any one kind of seed, please figure its cost at the rate shown in the price 'per pound' column.

Some of today's prices may have to be changed. New Lists gladly mailed any time you ask.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.

LANDISVILLE, (Lancaster County), PA.

HOFFMAN'S INOCULANT

(Postpaid Prices)

Seeds hereon quoted, and marked with a ★ are legumes. And for best results should always be inoculated.

HOFFMAN'S INOCULANT is reliable, easy to apply, costs very little. Order it along with each of your Legume Seeds.

For Alfalfa and Sweet Clovers (packed 4 sizes)

| | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| 1/2 bu. | 1 bu. | 100 lb. | 2 1/2 bu. |
| \$0.30 | \$0.45 | \$0.65 | \$0.80 |

For Red Clover, Alsike, Mammoth, Crimson (4 sizes)

| | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|-----------|
| 1/2 bu. | 1 bu. | 100 lb. | 2 1/2 bu. |
| \$0.30 | \$0.45 | \$0.65 | \$0.80 |

For All Lespedezas (3 sizes)

| | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 bu. | 2 bu. | 5 bu. |
| \$0.30 | \$0.45 | \$1.00 |

For Canada Peas, Vetch, Garden Peas (3 sizes)

| | | |
|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 bu. | 2 bu. | 5 bu. |
| \$0.35 | \$0.55 | \$1.50 |

For Cow Peas (2 sizes)

| | |
|--------|--------|
| 1 bu. | 5 bu. |
| \$0.25 | \$0.75 |

For Soy Beans (5 sizes)

| | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1 bu. | 2 bu. | 5 bu. | 10 bu. | 25 bu. |
| \$0.25 | \$0.40 | \$0.75 | \$1.25 | \$2.40 |

SEED must be satisfactory or be refunded . . Hoffman's EXT

| CLOVER (60 lbs. per bu.) | ★ Per Lb. | Per Bu. |
|--|-----------|---------|
| Sweet Clover (White)..... | \$0.09 | \$ 5.00 |
| Sweet Clover (Yellow)..... | .10 | 5.50 |
| Sweet Clover (Grundy Co.)..... | .10 | 5.25 |
| Extra Red Clover (U. S. Verified)..... | .19 | 10.50 |
| Economy Red (U. S. Verified)..... | .19 | 10.00 |
| Extra Alsike | .21 | 11.50 |
| Economy Alsike | .20 | 11.00 |
| Extra Mammoth (U. S. Verified)..... | .19 | 10.75 |
| Crimson Clover | .15 | 8.50 |
| White Dutch Clover (per pound)..... | .85 | |
| Korean Lespedeza " " | .10 | |
| Sericea Lespedeza " " | .20 | |
| Wild White Clover " " | 1.60 | |
| Ladino Clover " " | .90 | |

TIMOTHY

"Farmer's Choice" Timothy.....(45 lbs.)..\$ 3.25

CLOVER & TIMOTHY (Mixed)

(100% United States Grown Seeds)

Economical Mixture

1/2 Red Clover—1/4 Alsike—1/4 Timothy

Alsike & Timothy

Contains over 20% Alsike—very clean

ALFALFA (60 lbs. per bu.) ★ Per Lb. Per Bu.

Northwest (U. S. Verified).....\$.25 \$14.50

Kansas (U. S. Verified)

Genuine Grimm (U. S. Verified).....

State Certified Grimm

Canadian Variegated

GRASSES

Permanent Pasture Mixture

Kentucky Blue

Canada Blue

Fancy Red Top.....

Orchard Grass

Meadow Fescue

Native Rye

English Rye

Tall Meadow Oat

Smooth Brome Grass.....

Hoffman's Lawn Seed (per lb.) ..

Shady Lawn Seed " " ..

Bent Grass " " ..

Chewing's Fescue " " ..

Bird Grass " " ..

Reed's Canary Grass " " ..

Crested Wheat Grass " " ..

CAHOON SEED SOWER

Postage Prepaid

on its arrival, or return it at once and your money will
TRA-QUALITY Seeds will help you grow Profitable Crops!

| OATS | (32 lbs. per bu.) | Up to 14 bu. | 15 bu. 45 bu. & over | 50 bu. 150 bu. & over |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Certified Victory | @ | \$1.25 | \$1.22 | \$1.20 |
| Swedish Select Type | | 1.05 | 1.02 | 1.00 |
| Shadeland Markton | | 1.30 | 1.27 | 1.25 |
| Silver Mine Type | | .98 | .99 | .95 |
| Patterson | | 1.15 | 1.12 | 1.10 |

FUNK "G" HYBRID CORN

| | 1-bu. | ½-bu. | ¼-bu. |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Flat Kernels | \$7.50 | \$3.75 | \$2.00 |
| Regular & Medium Round.. | 5.50 | 2.75 | 1.50 |
| Large Round Kernels..... | 4.50 | 2.25 | 1.25 |

| SEED CORN | (56 lbs. per bu.) | Per Bushel |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| Lancaster County Sure Crop..... | | \$ 3.25 |
| Long's Champion Yellow..... | | 3.25 |
| Golden Queen | | 3.00 |
| White Cap Yellow Dent..... | | 3.25 |
| Red Cob White Ensilage | | 3.15 |
| Reid's Yellow Dent..... | | 3.25 |
| Improved Leaming | | 3.25 |
| Yellow Flint | | 2.95 |
| Hoffman Early 90-Day..... | | 3.40 |
| Extra Early Clarage | | 3.50 |
| Eureka Ensilage | | 3.40 |
| Johnson County White | | 3.25 |
| Early Butler | | 3.50 |

CROW REPELLENT (Postpaid)

For Treating Seed Corn

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1 bu. size..... | \$0.60 | 2 bu..... | \$1.00 | 4 bu..... | \$1.75 |
|-----------------|--------|-----------|--------|-----------|--------|

"SEMESAN JR." (For Corn) (Postpaid)

3 Oz. Treats 1 Bushels
 1 Lb. Treats 10 Bushels

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1 lb..... | \$0.75 | 5 lbs..... | \$3.00 | 3 oz..... | \$0.30 |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|

BARLEY and GRAINS Per Bu.

| | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|---------|
| Alpha Barley | (48 lbs.).. | \$ 1.75 |
| Wisconsin Pedigree | (48 lbs.).. | 1.60 |
| Velvet Barley | (48 lbs.).. | 1.65 |
| Beardless Barley | (48 lbs.).. | 1.85 |
| Wisconsin 38 Barley..... | (48 lbs.).. | 1.65 |
| Spring Wheat | (60 lbs.).. | 2.30 |
| Spring Rye | (56 lbs.).. | 2.10 |
| Speitz | (40 lbs.).. | 1.45 |
| Buckwheat | (48 lbs.).. | 1.60 |

"CERESAN" For Oats, Barley, Wheat

1 Lb. Treats 32 Bushels (Postpaid)

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1 lb..... | \$0.75 | 5 lbs..... | \$3.25 | 4 oz..... | \$0.30 |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|

CLIPPER CLEANERS

| | | | | |
|--------------|------|--------------|------|--------------|
| No. 1-B..... | \$42 | No. 2-B..... | \$48 | Freight Paid |
|--------------|------|--------------|------|--------------|

"SOILTEX" Soil Tester (Postpaid)....\$1.00

SOY BEANS ★

| | (60 lbs. per bushel) | Up to 9 bu. | 10 bu. 23 bu. & over | 30 bu. 45 bu. & over |
|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Wilson Black Soys.....@ | ..\$1.90 | \$1.85 | \$1.80 | |
| Manchu Soys | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.80 | |
| Virginia Soys | 1.90 | 1.85 | 1.80 | |
| Illini (Early) Soys..... | 1.95 | 1.90 | 1.85 | |
| Mixed Soy Beans | 1.75 | 1.70 | 1.65 | |

PEAS ★

(60 lbs. per bushel)

| | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Canada Field Peas | \$ 4.00 |
| Cow Peas | 2.95 |

SEED POTATOES

(100 pound sack)

| Maine-grown | Up to 4 sacks | 5 to 14 s'ks | 15 sacks & over |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Irish Cobbler | @..\$2.75 | \$2.70 | \$2.65 |
| Green Mountain | 2.90 | 2.75 | 2.70 |
| Katahdin | 2.90 | 2.85 | 2.80 |

(Michigan-grown, 100 pound sack)

| | | | |
|---------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Russets | @..\$3.15 | \$3.10 | \$3.05 |
|---------------|-----------|--------|--------|

(Penna.—Potter Co.-grown 100 pound sack)

| | | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Nittany (Early) | @..\$2.90 | \$2.90 | \$2.85 |
| Bliss Triumph (Early)... | 2.95 | 2.90 | 2.85 |

"SEMESAN BEL" For Seed Potatoes

1 Lb. Treats 50 to 100 Bushels (Postpaid)

| | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|
| 1 lb..... | \$1.50 | 5 lbs..... | \$6.50 | 2 oz..... | \$0.25 |
|-----------|--------|------------|--------|-----------|--------|

FORAGE CROPS

| | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Sudan Grass | (per pound) | \$.14 |
| 150 to 499 lbs. | " " | .05 ¾ |
| 500 lbs. or over | " " | .05 ½ |
| Golden Millet | (48 lbs.).. | \$ 2.80 |
| Hungarian Millet | (48 lbs.).. | 2.10 |
| Japanese Millet | (32 lbs.).. | 1.80 |
| Spring Vetch | ★.....(50 lbs.).. | 4.10 |
| Winter Vetch | ★.....(60 lbs.).. | 7.80 |
| Atlas Sorgo | (50 lbs.).. | 3.50 |
| Orange Sorghum | (50 lbs.).. | 2.40 |
| Kaffir Corn | (50 lbs.).. | 2.10 |
| Dwarf Essex Rape | (per lb.).. | .20 |
| Hog Pasture Mixture | " " " | .07 |
| Cow Horn Turnip | " " " | .30 |

SWEET CORN

"Golden Cross Bantam" (Hybrid)

(Postpaid Prices)—1 lb., .35; 2 lbs., .65;

5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75

(Not Postpaid)—10 lbs., \$2.40; 25 lbs., \$5.50;

50 lbs. or more @ .19 lb.

"Stowell's Evergreen"

(Postpaid Prices)—1 lb., .30; 2 lbs., .50;

5 lbs., \$1.10; 10 lbs., \$2.00

(Not Postpaid)—10 lbs., \$1.60; 25 lbs., \$3.50;

50 lbs. or more @ .12 lb.

Hoffman Seed PRICE LIST Inside

Please note the very important **NO TAG FEE** and **FREIGHT PAID** terms inside.

When you come here and take your seeds along home—you will get credit for the freight charges (if your purchase weighs 100 lbs. or more). On most seeds, another credit is allowed when you bring your bags to contain the seeds you take along.

It is too costly to ship heavy Farm Seeds by Railroad Express. When you specify Express shipment, we will have to forward it with Charges 'Collect' at your station.

Hoffman prices do not include cost of mailing. So please add for postage to price of seeds as follows:

| | | First Pound Costs | Each Additional Pound Costs |
|--------|------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| Within | 150 miles | 8c. | 1c. |
| Within | 150 to 300 miles | 9c. | 2c. |
| Within | 300 to 600 miles | 10c. | 3½c. |

(Add 1 lb. (for packing) to weight of Seeds.)

| | | |
|----------------|---------|----------------------|
| Landisville is | 7 miles | West of Lancaster |
| " | " 30 " | East of Harrisburg |
| " | " 75 " | West of Philadelphia |
| " | " 35 " | Southwest of Reading |
| " | " 70 " | North of Baltimore |

New Price List will be cheerfully mailed to you at any time . . . just ask for it.

WHEN YOU ORDER HOFFMAN'S SEEDS

You are buying from a concern that must try its best to protect its 42-year record for **QUALITY**.

You are buying on the same fair terms that have protected Hoffman patrons through many years.

"MONEY-BACK" GUARANTEE

Seed you order from Hoffman's must be satisfactory on its arrival or may be returned at once, and your money will be refunded.

Hoffman's Seeds will please you and make money for you.

A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc., gives no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and will not be in way responsible for the crop.

HOFFMAN PAYS THE FREIGHT

on shipments that weigh 100 lbs. or more into Pennsylvania and nearby States—See Price List.

BAGS ARE FREE

You don't have to figure 'extra'—Hoffman's prices include the bags needed for shipping seeds.

SEEDS BY MAIL OR EXPRESS

SHIPMENTS by EXPRESS are NOT made Prepaid. They are forwarded COLLECT.

SEEDS by MAIL—please read back page of Price List.

THREE WAYS TO PAY

1. You may send payment right along with orders. 2. Shipment can be made by C. O. D. freight (but only if there is an Agent at your Freight Station). 3. You may pay a Draft at your Bank when seeds arrive at freight station. If you prefer this plan, please write name of your Bank on line below, so papers can be sent there.

Name of Bank.....

If you don't send payment with order—please state which plan of payment you prefer. Thanks!

Mail Your Order Direct to A. H. HOFFMAN, Inc.
LANDISVILLE (Lancaster County) PENNA.

**YOU CAN DEPEND ON HOFFMAN'S SEEDS
TO HELP GROW BETTER-PAYING CROPS**

IMPORTANT TERMS—on other side of this sheet—**PLEASE READ**

POST

COUNTY _____ STATE _____

| HOW SHIP | |
|----------|--|
|----------|--|

| QUANTITY | NAME OF ITEM | AMOUNT |
|----------|--------------|--------|
|----------|--------------|--------|

NOTE !

I have been planting is:

MONEY-BACK TERMS YOUR ASSURANCE OF QUALITY

We'll let you be the judge! Hoffman's Seed *must* be satisfactory to you on arrival. If it isn't, *return it promptly and your money will be refunded and all freight charges paid for the round trip.* We'll even grant time for purity and germination tests should you desire. However, while exercising every care to assure you seed of good quality, we must for our own protection submit all goods according to terms similar to those of other responsible seed firms, and as approved by the American Seed-Trade Association, of which we are members. A. H. Hoffman, Inc., gives no warranty, either express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds they send out, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If goods are not acceptable on these terms, they should be returned at once.

BAGS ARE SUPPLIED FREE

When you make up your Hoffman Seed order, you don't have to figure anything "extra" for the bags needed to ship your seeds. We supply bags free.

HOFFMAN PAYS THE FREIGHT

on every shipment of Hoffman Seeds weighing 100 pounds or more, providing your railroad freight station is in any one of these eleven states:

Pennsylvania Maryland Ohio Massachusetts New Jersey New York
Delaware Rhode Island West Virginia Virginia Connecticut

RAILWAY EXPRESS NOT RECOMMENDED

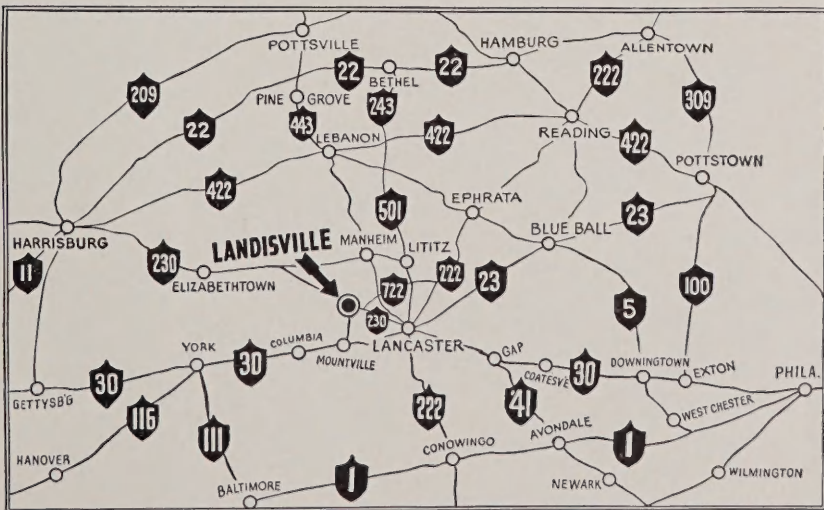
Seed shipments by railway express are quick, but costly. Too costly, unless shipment weighs only a few pounds. Costs on heavy shipments soon run into many dollars. Of course, if you must have express shipment, we'll comply, sending

charges COLLECT at your station. On express shipments of 100 pounds or over, we'll help defray your expense, by allowing you the amount we would otherwise have prepaid as "freight" charges.

A. H. HOFFMAN, INC.
LANDISVILLE (LANCASTER COUNTY), PA.

Visit Landisville . . . Take Your Seeds Home

It doesn't matter if you're not in the market for seeds at the time—come anyway. In the "off" times of the year there is always more satisfaction to your visit. Of course, during the rush of the busy spring season there isn't enough time to show you around fully. Bring your own bags, and we'll give you credit on them. Take 100 lbs. or more of seeds along home and we'll also credit you with what we would have paid the railroad as freight charges.



Ready to help Your Farm
grow better paying crops



Hoffman's
Dependable
FARM SEEDS

SPRING 1941 43rd YEAR